

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

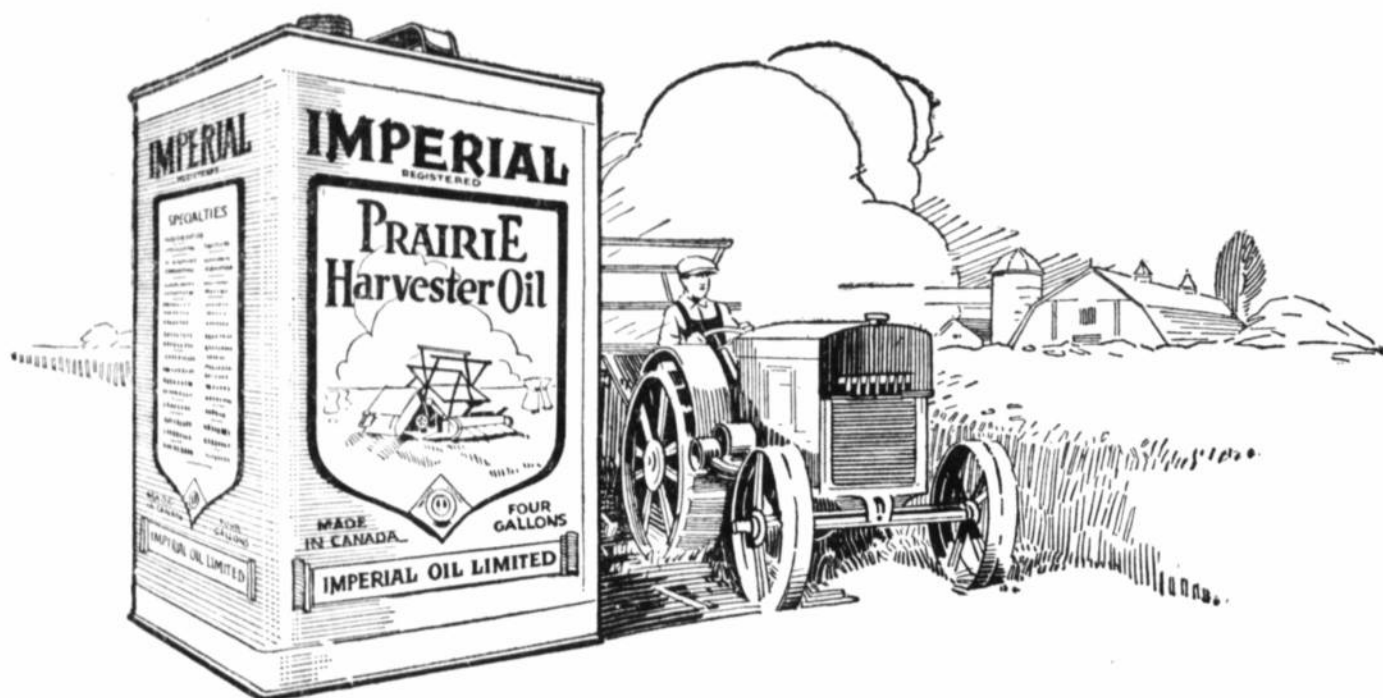
August 8, 1923



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*August Household Number*



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The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States \$2.00 per year, while recent increases in postage charges to Great Britain and foreign countries render it necessary to make a price of \$2.50 per year to these countries. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVI

August 8, 1923

No. 32

## ADVERTISING RATES

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## Wheat Pool Progress

Plans for a Pooling System are being Vigorously Worked Out by the Associations in all Three Prairie Provinces

EDMONTON, August 4 (Guide Special Correspondence).—Emphatically advising in favor of an immediate start being made in the organization of a wheat pool for Alberta, and insisting that definite provision should be made at the start for inter-provincial marketing, on a plan so constructed as to fit, ultimately, into a world wheat pool system, Aaron Sapiro addressed four public meetings in Calgary, and three in Edmonton, August 2 and 3, following these with meetings at Lacombe and Camrose, August 4, before leaving for Saskatoon. On each occasion Mr. Sapiro talked to capacity audiences. At Calgary two conferences of representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, including many delegates from U.F.A. locals, district associations and co-operative associations, with Mr. Sapiro were held.

## Uniting All Interests

Probably the biggest thing accomplished by Mr. Sapiro, in Alberta, is the uniting of all interests, including the business and professional men and bankers and journalists, together with the United Farmers of Alberta and the provincial government, to work in complete unanimity for an improved wheat marketing system, with the object of increasing the farmers standard of living and benefiting all legitimate interests. It is planned that preliminary organization work commencing at once, will be done by a committee of seventeen. This committee, of which H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, has accepted the chairmanship, will probably comprise ten farmer representatives, two leading grain men, a representative of the provincial government, representatives of banking, commercial and journalistic interests. Members of this committee already selected, met with Mr. Sapiro, in Edmonton, Saturday morning, to discuss immediate steps looking towards the organization and operation of a pool for the handling of this year's Alberta wheat crop. It has been publicly stated during the last few days, that one of the leading grain men in Alberta is prepared to assist in putting the pool over this year, and Mr. Sapiro states in regard to the financing of the pool, that from one to two hundred million dollars is available in New York for Canadian wheat pool purposes.

## The Saskatchewan Pool

Main details of the proposed pool of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were given to the press by Secretary A. J. McPhail, on August 1:

"The scheme as at present evolved," said A. J. McPhail, secretary of the association, today, "provides that the farmer will be able to ship to the pool in any quantity, the whole or any portion of his wheat crop, either by the wagon load or by the car load. He may deposit it in an elevator for the pool or load direct from the loading platform into a car consigned to the pool. At every marketing point there will be a 'payer' or financial representative of the wheat pool board. All farmers consigning wheat to the pool will receive from him an initial payment. The board considers it to be very probable that an advance of at least as much as can now be secured on stored grain will

be made. All the existing facilities for grading open to the farmer will obtain under the wheat pool board.

## Local Committee

"It is provided that the pool shall be assisted by a local committee or organization, which shall be active in securing business for the pool. The ordinary elevator service now existing will be utilized in handling the grain. It is not anticipated that any opposition will be offered by the elevator companies

to this business. The method of procedure in transferring wheat to the pool is one of the technical difficulties which have to be solved yet.

## Sales Organization at Winnipeg

"In Winnipeg a sales organization of the pool will operate. Its activities, most probably, will be confined to selling on the floors of the grain exchange. For this year, at least, an export machinery is not likely to be set up.

"The final returns to the farmers participating," continued Mr. McPhail, "will be on the basis of the average price obtained through the season for the grades of wheat with which each is credited. Every one will be dealt with alike. Whether he has shipped car

loads or only wagon loads, he will receive per bushel the average price obtained by the pool. Not only by this means will the farmers be relieved of anxiety as when to dispose of their wheat, but the small farmer, who generally markets his grain in wagon loads, will be able to benefit, like his larger neighbor, and obtain spot or track prices.

## Question of Finance

"As far as finance is concerned it is hardly probable that we shall ask for government assistance this year. No difficulties in financing are anticipated. The board will conduct its operations along recognized sound business lines.

Continued on Page 18

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## Farm Women's Clubs

### Macdonald Creek Again

OUR January meeting was purely for business, with a short guessing contest at the conclusion. In February we ordered a dozen brooms from the Blind Institute, and also ordered 20 yards of flannelette for making clothing for baby newcomers in the dried-out district near Macdonald Creek.

In March a social evening was held in order to raise some money for the Every Woman Fund. In April we had a talk on housecleaning, with hints on how to prevent and kill moths. At the next meeting we decided to order 20 yards more of flannelette for relief clothing, and we also ordered a set of books for our boys and girls on morals in story form. Unfortunately, we have lost the address of the publishers and the name of the books, so we are still without them. Our June program was of a literary nature, and we also had a debate on the subject, Resolved That Women of the Past Generation Did More for the Upbuilding of Canada Than Women of the Present Generation are Doing.

At each of our meetings we do some sewing and also have a social half-hour. —Mrs. R. Hanon, secretary, Macdonald Creek W.G.G.A.

### Good Junior Program

Tremaine Junior U.F.M. know how to plan good times and educational meetings for their members. Their summer program has been mapped out as follows: May 1—Community survey with date appointed: 1, For clean-up, planting of trees, etc.; 2, Spelling match. May 15—1, Outside sports; 2, Organization of baseball; 3, Challenge to Little Saskatchewan for baseball game in the closing week of school. June 1—1, Trip to woods, snapshot of local and sending of same to Central; 2, Juniors to entertain seniors in closing week of school. June 15—1, Baseball game with Little Saskatchewan; 2, Report of clean-up week; 3, Address on Motto and Aims of Junior U.F.M.; 4, Program in nature of concert—juniors to entertain the visiting juniors and also the senior Tremaine U.F.M.; 5, Lunch. July and August—District and U.F.M. picnic—Tremaine Juniors to finish quilt by end of holidays. September 1—Welcome to new teacher, also to newcomers in the neighborhood; 2, Reports on school fairs; 3, Motor drive. September 15—Parents' Day—Juniors to entertain seniors. 1, Report of each member on Beautifying the Home; 2, fifteen-minute address by a girl on A Girl's Duty to her Mother; 3, fifteen-minute address by a boy on A Boy's Duty to his Father (parents to act as judges). Lunch.

### Acme Does Community Work

The Acme W.G.G.A. has arranged to have a two-day short course in first aid and home nursing, under instruction from Nurse Peers, of the Department of Health. The topics under discussion during recent meetings were: The Dower Law and Age of Consent of Marriage. The matter of forming an egg circle has also been taken up, but the great distance from the railway would make regular and prompt shipping almost impossible.

Last year this club gave a special prize for the best essay entered in the School Fair on the subject: Kindness to Animals. A similar prize will be given again this year and the subject will be decided upon at an early meeting.

The members are quite interested in the proposed paper, The Progressive, and they are already soliciting subscriptions.

### Reliance Is At Work

We are always busy even if we are silent. We hope to raise some money for the Every Woman Fund, but just now are working to pay the convention expenses of our delegate and money is so scarce. Our autograph quilt will no doubt help us in this work.

Among some of the subjects which this club is studying this year are the following: Poultry Raising, How to Im-

prove the School, Patch Work and Rug Making, Article on Women's Section Canadian Council of Agriculture, Simple Clothing for Children, Business and Power of a Bank, Nomination of a Candidate for School Trustee. Roll call is Continued on Page 20

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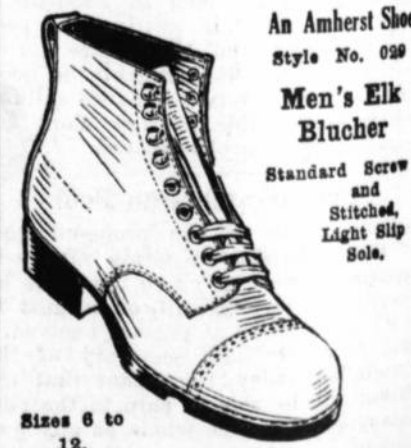
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 8, 1923

## The Death of President Harding

On July 4, there was unveiled in Westminster Abbey, a tablet to the memory of Walter Hines Page, United States ambassador to Great Britain during the years of war, and as the tablet says: "The friend of Britain in her sorest need." The speech of Viscount Grey on that occasion was a noble and eloquent tribute to one whose faith in the democracy of his country never faltered, and whose life was devoted to the cause of "The Forgotten Man," the man upon whose shoulders all the responsibilities of a democratic form of government rested, the average citizen.

President Harding, whose sudden and unexpected death last Thursday, has plunged a continent in mourning, was more truly a representative of *The Forgotten Man* of democracy than any recent occupant of the White House. He had not the dispassionate conservative outlook of Taft; he lacked the robust pugnacity of Roosevelt and the scholarly aloofness of Wilson, but he was closer to the mass of the people, and a far better interpreter of the average citizen, his moods and desires, than any of these. He was the average citizen in the presidency, one whose whole life had been spent in actual contact with average citizens, and like them more or less standardized by the pressure of conventional life and in politics restrained by the attachment to party.

Elected by a large majority, which apparently disapproved of departure from the traditional American policy of isolation with regard to foreign affairs, and which certainly demanded a bold policy with regard to domestic affairs, President Harding had a difficult situation to face. The course he followed showed conclusively that he took no narrow view of the place of the United States in world matters, and that he was thoroughly convinced that his country must, somehow, take a hand in helping toward the recovery of Europe. His interest in the state of agriculture is of special significance, not only because of his forcible urging of the adoption of co-operation, but because of the practical steps taken by his administration to help agriculture help itself.

That President Harding was not convinced that the success of his party in 1920 meant what some members of his party thought it did, is shown in the cautious evolution of his policies. His calling of the international conference on armaments, small as the results were in comparison with the expectations, was a momentous event in world politics, and one made more momentous by the bold suggestions of the Republic. It marked a real beginning in what the world must come to if humanity is ever to escape from the barbarism of military strife.

To come out as boldly in favor of the League of Nations was made impossible by the attitude of his party, but with characteristic tact he proposed that the United States should participate in the International Court of Justice. The court is not associated in the minds of the people with the League of Nations, and the Democratic policies; hence it was safe to make the proposal which in the end meant getting the country that much nearer to the League idea. Moreover, President Harding was too near to the great heart of the people not to know that beneath all the talk against the League of Nations was a real and genuine desire in the people to throw the influence and authority of the American state on to the side of peace and "no more war." He knew the American democracy was anti-militaristic, that it de-

precated the enormous expenditures on preparedness for war, and that it stood for "something" that would end strife between nations. It is only on the form of the "something" that difference exists, and today the difference is not as pronounced as it was in 1920, and the change in a substantial measure, is due to his influence.

Two weeks ago President Harding visited Vancouver, the first president of the United States to visit this country while holding office. He spoke then of the friendliness that existed between these two countries, and the object lesson they gave to the world in peaceful neighborliness. His death, so soon after that auspicious event, will evoke in Canada the deeper sympathy that is a token of personal friendship. It is true, as he said, that the destinies of these two countries lie along parallel lines of friendly development, and that "our protection is our fraternity and our armor is our faith." Because of that special tie which no exigencies of politics can break, we can the more deeply feel with our neighbors in their national sorrow, and lay our respectful tribute upon the grave of Warren G. Harding.

## A Word of Warning

Preparations are in progress in all three provinces for the establishment of wheat pools, some of which expect to be ready for the marketing of this year's crop. Some are provincial pools and some are sectional pools, some are contract pools and some are voluntary pools. There is also some variety in the plans being discussed for the selling of the wheat gathered through these pools.

The situation begins to look complicated. Unless there is the closest co-operation between the various committees in charge of these pools it may become a case of too many pools and too little pooling. There is no great magic in a wheat pool merely as a pool. The benefit to come from a co-operative pooling system for the marketing of wheat, as we have stated many times before, will be derived very largely through the efficient and orderly merchandizing of a large volume of wheat through one channel. This is the fundamental principle that is recognized by every authority on wheat marketing throughout the world, and is the objective which the wheat growers in the United States and Australia, where the pooling system has been tried, are earnestly endeavoring to achieve. Unless that principle is recognized and adhered to in the establishment of a co-operative pooling system in this country, it will fall far short of expectations and will discourage farmers and cause them to lose confidence not only in their own efforts but also in those who are most prominent in their organizations.

The co-operative cattle pool, established by the United Grain Growers, has, inside of the period of one year, demonstrated its success. Why? Simply because it was operated in accordance with the fundamental principle mentioned above. A large volume of cattle being marketed through one selling agency has given an opportunity to select and grade and influence the market to a degree which could never be possible by any other method. It applies in the marketing of wheat just as emphatically and just as truly as in the marketing of livestock. A considerable number of small cattle pools operating separately would have achieved benefits only in proportion to their size, and not at all to be compared with the benefits secured through one large co-operative marketing agency.

Those engaged in the organization of wheat pools in this country are undoubtedly aware of these facts. The wheat pooling system now in process of organization is a test of the co-operative spirit among the leaders as well as among the rank and file of the farmers. Every facility required is already here to create the largest and most successful co-operative wheat marketing system in the world. This country has the wheat, the wheat growers and the necessary elevators and other facilities for handling the crop. The establishment of one selling agency under capable management, loyally supported by the growers, will create a co-operative marketing system worth while. Anything short of this will bring but little benefit.

## An Inspired Stage Whisper

The Montreal Star, owned by Baron Atholstan, who was born Graham and christened Hugh, sets out every once in a while to save Canada for the glory of the Empire and the personal aggrandisement of its owner. It is just now pulling off another of its stunts of patriotic knight-errantry, possibly for the purpose of helping the noble lord to land a dukedom or something. In editorials which have been reprinted in several eastern newspapers as paid advertising, under the headings: "Can Canada Be Saved. Imminent Danger of Disappearance of Dominion's Identity. The Whisper of Death," the Star melodramatically predicts Canada's absorption by the United States in the near future unless something be done, and that right now to stop it.

In a strain that would excite envy in a writer of ghost stories, the Star reels off its sensational story:

Today, in the board rooms of powerful corporations, in the head offices of great financial institutions, in exclusive clubs, and wherever the men foregather whose business it is to know about the financial conditions of the country, a THING is being said that threatens the life of this nation, and yet the busy people of Canada, intent on making a living, are left in fatal ignorance of the impending peril.

A few more paragraphs of this blood-curdling stuff and the Star proceeds to discover this ghostly THING. It is the fact that the national debt of this country is rising, that the national railways are still piling up deficits, that we are not getting the floods of immigrants that are needed to use the railways and help pay our burdensome taxes, and that nobody but Baron Atholstan seems to be worrying about it or wanting anything done about it. "If this keeps up," wails the noble lord, with his eye on more titles, "Canada is doomed within the next quarter of a century,"—and then what will be the good of the titles? We are rushing toward bankruptcy and annexation by a state where a lord is merely an object of curiosity.

And the remedy? We must get super-men to run the country, men who "when they mean bankruptcy will say bankruptcy, and when they mean annexation must not say reciprocity," men who "will bring in immigrants no matter who stands in the way—will cut our extravagant railway equipment to the bone—will build up Canadian industry by every means within their power—will fight for the life of Canada and all the privileges she guarantees to her people." For "we are willing to pay for the war; but we are not willing to imperil the very existence of the country we fought for by piling up deficits to feed a veritable devilish system of bankrupt railways."



There we have it—Lord Atholstan's characteristic method of promoting reaction by building on emotion and prejudice. What he is after is the blocking of any move for reciprocity with the United States, and the smashing of the public ownership movement. In the course of time he may be expected to repeat the stunt he pulled off in 1911, when he promised to give \$10,000 to a Farmers' Party to get justice for the western farmers, provided only they voted against reciprocity. The promise, of course, was all they got. In this case they will have to vote against reciprocity and for the turning over of the national railways to private enterprise—that is, the friends of Lord Atholstan, who would be delighted to get hold of the "veritable devil-fish of bankrupt railways."

As for the super-men to run the country, it is good to remember that the railways were run into the hole they are now in by just such super-men of business. They are the product of private enterprise and their bankruptcy was achieved by private enterprise. We have lost millions through the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and are still losing them, and it was the product of one of Montreal's super-men of business, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

And now what are the facts? First as to the railways. For the five months ending May 31 last, the gross earnings of the C.P.R. showed an increase over the corresponding period last year of \$3,323,000. The Canadian National Railways showed an increase of \$12,844,000. In April this year it cost the National Railways \$94.81 cents to get \$100 worth of business. In the corresponding period last year it cost \$108.22. The cost to the C.P.R. was \$87.59 this year against \$87.38 last year. In April last year the National Railways showed a deficit of \$821,593; this year they show net earnings of \$1,035,566. These figures should be considerably improved during the wheat movement. The National Railways are looking

up; they are beginning to be a serious factor in the sphere of railway investments; they are threatening the profits of competitors; hence the desperate squeal of Baron Atholstan.

It is true the national debt is still going up and that the budget is still unbalanced. The railways and Merchant Marine are responsible for this. Exclude them and current revenue is in excess of current expenditure. It is up to Sir Henry Thornton to reduce the drafts upon the public treasury for these utilities, and he says it can be and will be done. In the meantime, there is room for more cutting in public expenditures, and thus reduce the burden of taxation. Mr. Fielding, in his last budget, took the Micawber-like attitude of trusting that something will turn up in the next year or two to put the public finances in better shape. There is only one way to get them in better shape and that is to put them that way by positive administrative acts. And this applies to provincial and municipal administration as well. It has been estimated that the debt per head of the people, federal, provincial and municipal, is in the neighborhood of \$500. That is too much for a young country which must depend upon the development of its natural resources, and to a very large extent upon capital investments from the outside. It involves a taxation which is out of proportion to the produced wealth of the country. That question certainly demands the very serious attention of the country, but that attention will not be secured by the "penny horrible" methods of the Montreal Star.

### Editorial Notes

Two or three hundred years ago when men and women were more or less rooted to the place where they were born, it was not a difficult matter to determine nationality. It is different today. On a British ship carrying emigrants to the United States a week or so ago, a baby was born to parents named

Przygon. The U.S. immigration authorities held up the family because the baby having been born on a British ship was a British subject, and the British quota of emigrants for the United States was exhausted. The world is getting too close together and too small for these piffling nationalistic conceptions.

We have been going through some British commission reports lately, and we find that included with each report is a statement showing what the cost of the commission has been up to the time of issuing the report, including the cost of printing the report. The British government charges for all its reports and evidently they make the price to cover as nearly as possible the cost of getting them out. It's a good idea and it serves to remind the readers of the reports what the taxpayers have to pay for commissions.

The British House of Commons rejected Ramsay Macdonald's motion for another disarmament conference. Perhaps Ramsay thought that as constant dropping wearth away the stone, so repeated conferences might get somewhere along the line of mutual disarmament. They haven't got far as yet.

A Toronto syndicate has purchased the issue of \$22,500,000 Canadian National Railway Company 15-year five per cent. guaranteed bonds, to be used for rolling stock and equipment. The tender of the syndicate was 97.887. This is the largest single financial transaction undertaken by a Canadian house. Evidently these financiers haven't heard "The Whisper of Death."

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith is writing for an American magazine a series of articles on The Genesis of the War. What the world would like to see now is the genesis of a real peace policy in Europe.



A Tribute of Respect



# The Subduing of Miss Lynde

By Annie Gray Butcher

THERE was a sudden hush eloquent with winks, grins and nudges as "Rocky" Dan closed the door of the Cloverdale Crossing general store noisily behind him, seated himself on a nail keg, stretched out his great limbs till his cowhide boots sizzled malodorously against the stove, and looked a savage invitation to the comments he knew were coming.

Bilton, the storekeeper, rose to the occasion on behalf of his patrons, of whom there were half-a-dozen present. "So the teacher licked Jackie," he said, tentatively.

Rocky Dan seemed to fairly bubble up inside. A sudden streak of red stained each brown cheek from eye to jaw. His eyes narrowed to black slits under his heavy dark eyebrow, and his white even teeth clicked sharply edge to edge.

"Yes, the teacher licked Jackie," he assented, and there was in his voice an undertone which made his hearers shiver antcipatingly.

"What are you going to do about it Rocky?" ventured Bilton, at the promptings of more winks from that portion of the company safely behind Rocky Dan.

Dan sat in silence for a moment. At last his answer came slowly, hoarsely.

"Well, I guess you haven't forgot what happened to the last two school teachers that did the same thing. If you have I'll tell you. Davis left the district with a broken head—I had to do it to get in the idea that no one licks Jackie while I'm livin', and well—Finch is still suffering some from a pain in his back."

"But this one's a woman; you can't wipe up the floor with her like you done with Davis and Finch," reminded Bilton.

Dan brought his big fist down on his knee with a whack which expressed annoyed perplexity.

"Darn me, I never thought of that," he said disgustedly, "I was so mad when Jackie came home cryin' with his little paws all red, I just naturally thought I'd go down to the schoolhouse and punch the head off the new teacher that licked him. Course I can't punch a woman's head—too dashed bad!"

"What did she lick him for?" queried an interested one.

"Oh nothin'—he swore at her, that's all," explained Dan shortly.

"Them city school teachers certainly is mighty particuler," sympathized Bilton in disgust, to a seconding chorus from his fellows. "The idea of a scholar in Cloverdale Crossin' school gettin' licked for a little thing like swearin' at the teacher—My gosh, I don't know what this higher education is comin' to! Think you'll tackle her, Rocky?"

"Sure, I'll tackle her, and I'll seare the livin' breath out of her too, so she won't lay hands on Jackie again. No one man or old maid 'll do that without settlin' with me," growled Dan.

"You're uncommon fond of that kid, Rocky," observed an admirer.

Dan's anger seemed to cool suddenly. His eyes grew wide and the soft glow of tender wistfulness crept into them. His firmly set jaws relaxed and his wide full-lipped mouth trembled into gentleness.

"That kid's mother was my little sister," he said, with a strange catch in his throat, "When she was dyin' she held little Jackie out to me—just a tiny bundle in an old red shawl—and asked me to take care of him 'cause his father was no good. And that kid just turned over with a smile, took his thumb out of his mouth, and grabbed mine and held on as if he knew all about it. I've settled every teacher so far that licked him, but this one—" Dan paused and looked helplessly around the store.

"Say, you fellows—you're married and know more about women than I do—what do you do to seare 'em when you got to—to sort of make them mind, you know?"

"With elaborate detail and much faith in the efficiency of their various

methods the men offered advice as to the best way of reducing one of the opposite sex to order, with a few special points on account of the one under consideration being a school teacher and from the city.

Dan listened earnestly, but without sign of partiality to any one plan.

"I ain't goin' to shake my fist at anyone I can't knock down," he reasoned, "and I don't see no use in swearin' at her."

This disposed definitely of two bright proposals.

Then Bilton had an idea, to the brilliancy of which the company testified by a chorus of husky palms on duck-covered legs.

"How'd it do to shake her?" he said.

"Shake her?" said Dan, meditatively. The suggestion seemed to have some promise in it.

"Yes! Just sort of take her by the arm and give her a good shake. Seares 'em most to death when nothin' else will," elaborated the originator.

"Women's just like cats; kick 'em, throw things at 'em, swear at 'em, and they just spit and scratch back, but shake 'em and they got no more fight in 'em than a wet rag."

Dan pondered deeply with drawn brows.

"Think likely I'll go down to the schoolhouse and shake her this afternoon," he said. "Gosh, I wish she was a man!"

The scholars in Cloverdale Crossing school were wonderfully subdued that afternoon. Something was going to happen—something awful. For Miss Lynde, the new teacher had corrected Jackie Stewart's strenuous mode of addressing her by an application of the strap to his chubby little palms.

Jackie had sworn at teachers before, and Jackie had been whipped before. And each occasion had been marked by the appearance in school of Jackie's big Uncle Dan. Then there had ensued such a quarter-of-an-hour of entertainment as they had never forgotten and were eagerly hoping for again.

When Miss Lynde was busy at the blackboard or her desk they ventured quick glances through the windows to see if Rocky Dan might be seen swinging down the long hilly stretch of snowy road. They marvelled at Miss Lynde's calmness, and wondered if she suspected the awful fate hanging over her.

Miss Lynde

did know that something unpleasant was to be expected, for the woman with whom she had began the cycle of "boarding around" had met her at the noon-hour in fear and trembling, and warned her by reciting the story of the sad exodus of the two previous teachers.

"And they was men," she moaned, "and if Rocky Dan could scare them out of Cloverdale Crossin', what'll he do to you—you poor thing!"

But if Miss Lynde felt any misgivings none save herself knew it.

As for Rocky Dan, what would undoubtedly have been black anger had he been going to meet a man, was mellowed by a tinge of absolute fear as he tramped through the snow to the schoolhouse, and reflected that his prospective antagonist was a woman, and that he had publicly announced his intention of "shakin' her," an operation which must take place if his reputation as Jackie's protector were to be saved. He had to think hard of Jackie's wrongs in order to work himself into a proper spirit of belligerency. When he flung open the schoolhouse door every juvenile eye turned in his direction. To his right stood the big "box" stove, and kneeling before it, struggling to thrust a great knotty block of wood into its glowing maw, was a slim little figure in a brown dress, with fluffy rust-brown hair, twined low on a slender neck that rose from a frilly enclosure of white. Dan thought she must be one of the older scholars, though he could not recall having seen her before. He leaned over and took the wood out of her hands, and as he did so a sudden draft from the stove blew a strand of her hair across his eyes. The satin-like caress and the perfume of it gave him a moment of strange sweet blindness—

"That's too heavy for you, sis," he said, "Better let me do it."

Miss Lynde rose to her

feet, her cheeks crimson with heat and exertion, the shapely outline of her creamy neck and chin well displayed as she tilted her head to look up into his face.

The stick of wood fell noisily to the floor. Dan stood speechless. She was so absolutely different from anyone he had ever seen before. So utterly unlike the girls of his acquaintance. He could not have explained wherein the difference lay, but he knew in a flash that no being so sweet, and dainty, so lovely and lovable had ever come within his range of vision before.

The enquiry in her clear grey eyes recalled him to a sense of his immediate need for words.

"I came—I want to see the teacher," he stammered.

"I am the teacher," said Miss Lynde quietly.

Dan groaned within himself. Why she was young! He had expected to find an old maid. And worse than that she was little—not up to his shoulder.

He always felt a strange weakness in the presence of weak things as if his own strength were so out of place as to be utterly useless. He looked meditatively at his hands, seared and browned and broadened in their quest for a living. The idea of laying those great rough fingers on that little arm in the short be-frilled brown sleeve and "shaking" it—why, it was out of the question—sacrilege!

"You licked Jackie?" he managed to say, feeling that he must retain his spirit of anger with all his might or it would ebb away and be lost in the depths of those wide grey eyes and leave him in disgrace before all those young eyes eagerly looking for something worth carrying home to interested elders.

Miss Lynde tilted her chin a little higher.

"I did," she said, fearlessly, "and I am prepared to punish in a similar way any scholar in the school who does as Jackie did."

Dan was stuck again. There had never been time or need for many preliminary words on former occasions of a similar kind. Just a plain—and somewhat profane—statement of his reason for being there, a clinching of arms, a tussel, a bad five minutes for the teacher and glory for Dan. He thought shrinkingly of those twenty pairs of eyes watching him, of the twenty tongues that would tell the tale in the homes of the neighborhood, of the jeers and laughs of his friends if he failed to avenge Jackie. The thought lent him desperation but not nerve. With his last shred of courage he managed to lay his hand on Miss Lynde's arm, but his trembling fingers refused to close around it. If only she had been big! It was consternation and not anger, as Miss Lynde thought, that made his face and neck so red and his voice so husky as he leaned toward her and

said:

"Lord! why ain't you a man!"

"I wish I were—just now," said Miss Lynde with obvious meaning, as she flung his limp hand aside by a twist of her arm. For the first time in his recollection Rocky Dan tasted defeat. And yet there was no bitterness in it. Only a strange new surge of feeling as if his life's blood had at last found its way into part of his being hitherto unquicken.

For lack of knowing what next to do Dan picked up the stick of wood and thrust it into the stove, a few awkward last words came to him as he brushed the shreds of bark from his palms.



Desperately, Dan's big hands closed around Miss Lynde's slim wrists with a touch both firm and tender. "You're never going away," he said hoarsely.





Left—The covered vans convey the children to school in the winter. Centre—Miniota school building, one of the schools governed by the Municipal Board. Right—A girls' canning demonstration team at work in one of the schools.

# A Rural Municipal School Board

## *A Study of Manitoba's One Rural School Board Organized on a Municipal Basis Shows Success of Plan---By K. M. Haig*

IN his presidential address at this year's annual meeting of the Manitoba's Trustees Association, Allison Glen strongly urged the institution of the system of municipal school boards as a solution of many of the problems facing rural education. That such problems are pressing no one at all conversant with our system of district schools will deny, and the most encouraging sign of the times is that the rural people themselves are awakening to this fact and are casting about for some means which will assure adequate education for their children.

What then is this municipal plan? Is it something on paper or has it had practical application? This query is heard on all sides both within and without the province. All our cities and large towns conduct their school affairs with the municipality as the unit of administration. The centralization of population, however, makes any analogy with experience gained in this way of little avail. But at Miniota, in the northern part of Manitoba there is a rural municipal school board, which has been functioning since 1919, and is going strong. Allowing for the tract taken up by an Indian Reserve and for a small portion in union districts, this board has jurisdiction over the whole municipality, an area of 246 square miles. In this area are four village schools, Miniota, Beulah, Arrow River and Isabella, and four one-roomed schools. The board is composed of 12 members, two from each ward, and has charge of all the schools. A superintendent and 18 teachers comprise the staff, and schooling is provided up to and including Grade XI.

### What Does it Cost?

The first question asked—at least the first if the questioner is a man—is, "What is the cost?" The tax rate for 1922 was, special school rate 13 mills, general school rate 5.2 mills. An average assessment on cultivated lands in the district is about \$2,700 per quarter-section, and the special school taxes average between \$34 to \$35 per quarter. This levy provides the usual school expenses and for transportation for pupils in both elementary and high schools; furnishings and equipment and pupils' supplies included. It also includes the provision of a supervisor and attendance officer. One suggests that any comparison with any other district should be made on the basis of value received.

### Transportation

The first question of mothers usually refers to transportation. The furthest distance any child comes is seven miles, and the average longest distance is five to six miles. Under the present arrangement of school grants the government pays one-half of the cost of transportation of the consolidated schools. As to the conduct of the vans themselves, a not unimportant matter since the children are brought directly under this influence, the following instructions sent by the superintendent, T. A. Neelin, to all the drivers will indicate the standard required:

I hope that each driver will keep the following points in mind:

1. Safety First: Never cross a railway track without first looking in both directions for approaching trains.
2. Be as regular in your calls as the state of the roads and the weather will permit.
3. Insist on proper conduct from the pupils. When trouble arises in this regard and you cannot settle it satisfactorily, report the matter at once to the principal of the school. Improper language cannot be allowed from anyone in a van.

4. Drivers are absolutely forbidden to carry in their vans while on duty, coal oil, gasoline, or anything that might be dangerous to the safety of the children.

5. Take a pride in your outfit. Keep your van clean and in good repair.

6. The children are under your care while in the van. See that each one gets a square deal and the best service you can give.

In the matter of repairs requiring the expenditure of money by the board, you must have the approval of the trustees concerned. Otherwise I shall be glad to help you when required.

In cases where pupils desiring high school training cannot benefit by the regular transportation the board secures their attendance at one of the village high schools by special transportation or makes a maintenance allowance where that is not feasible.

### Enrollment and Attendance

Discussion of country schools invariably emphasize the prevalence of retardation, i.e., children too old for their grades and of poor attendance records. In Miniota, where the superintendent by the way is the attendance officer, the enrolment is 100 per cent., that is all the children in the municipality between the ages of six and 14 are in school. The total enrolment is 469, 239 boys and 230 girls. The average daily attendance for the year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, was 366.8, which is 78.23 per cent of the total enrolment. According to the report of the Dominion bureau of statistics, the average attendance for the whole province for that year was 66.76 per cent., and for all of Canada 68 per cent. The average attendance at all consolidated schools in Canada was 75 per cent. In Miniota the aggregate days' attendance for the year was 88 per cent. of the possible aggregated days, the average days' absence from school per child while resident in the district was less than two and a half a month. Retardations in the elementary grades vary from 2 to 5 per cent. of the enrolment. It will be seen from this that Miniota, a rural municipality, sets a record well in advance of the great majority of rural schools, and on a par with the best of the city schools. In other words the rural child under this system is getting as good a chance as any of his brethren.

### Grade by Grade

For the benefit of those who visualize results more quickly by the aid of comparative figures the following table is appended:

For the Term Ending Dec. 31, in the undetermined Years (i.e., first four mos. of school)	Summary of Enrolment by Grades for Each Year's First Term											Total Enrolment in Elementary and H.S. Grades	Average Daily Attendance	Average Daily Attendance as a % of the Term Enrolment	Students from this District Att. H.S. Outside this Dist.	Total No. Students from this District Attending H.S.	H.S. Enrolment as a % of the Total School Enrolment from the District	High School Enrolment by Sex		Enrolment of Girls over Boys	Pupils Continuing Education Beyond Grade X			
	Grades																	B.	G.		Agricultural College	Grade XII, or University, 1st Year	Extra Mural, 1st Year	Grade XII, or Univ.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11													
1919	70	53	45	46	42	42	16	44	27	15	14	414	307.31	74.2	4	60	14.35		No	rec	0	1	0	
1920	67	59	52	52	36	38	30	27	42	16	9	428	340.24	79.48	2	69	16.04	26	43	17	0	1	0	
1921	56	59	49	50	48	38	33	13	38	36	15	433	360.63	83.28	5	94	21.60	35	59	24	2	1	0	
1922	59	36	55	49	42	48	21	19	34	31	26	420	351.5	83.69	6	97	22.77	42	55	13	3	3	4	

In explanation it is stated that in Miniota the work of Grades 7 and 8 is usually combined. In most of our schools the enrolment in Grade 6 is only about one quarter of the enrolment in Grade 1, at the very highest reckoning not more than half of the children getting beyond Grade 6. Indeed the proportion in strictly rural districts is less than that. In the whole province, even with the increased attendance at secondary schools which has featured these last few years, the proportion of high school enrolment to that of the elementary is 6.61. Winnipeg's is around 10 per cent. Miniota's is 22 per cent., surely supporting the claim that the municipal board is giving these rural children as good a chance as any urban board. It will be noted also that the large enrolment in Grade 1 and 2 during the first years of this regime caused by hang overs from other years, due to retarded pupils being allowed to stop longer there than necessary, instead of coming up to the standard by extra teaching, is being overcome.

As to the standing of the students, that is shown in the numbers making their grade each year. At the departmental examinations last year 15 students from this municipality wrote on their Grade 11 examinations, of whom ten were successful, two got standing in half or more subjects, two failed and one withdrew. In 1921, of the students in Grades 9 to 11 writing on departmental examinations, 87 per cent. were successful. The provincial record was 75 per cent.

### Teaching Staff

One has noted often that school trustees and ratepayers consider that when they have erected a commodious building—perhaps bigger than the district can afford—they have demonstrated to the last word their interest in education. Now, buildings are important and so is equipment, but none of these things are to be compared with the teacher in the final analysis of what makes or unmakes a school. In our rural districts one of the greatest drawbacks has been the impermanence of the teacher. Said one of the inspectors in his report last year, "Up to the present time good teachers have not remained sufficiently long in their positions to secure the most satisfactory results. Some school districts are now awakening to the fact that this lack of

permanency is a serious handicap to the progress of the pupils and are making an effort to retain the services of satisfactory teachers for more than one term."

Five of the 17 teachers with which Miniota began are still with the board, three others have served two and a half to three years. Moreover Miniota is in a position to insist upon a certain standard for its teachers, and if they do not come up to the standard they are not retained. Besides the assured recognition of good work, an effort is made to standardize the salaries; a second class professional with two years' experience, salary \$1,050 with annual increases; principals of intermediate schools, teaching "teachers' course," \$1,800; "combined course," \$2,000.

### Concerning the Superintendent

Undoubtedly the Miniota system owes much to its superintendent, T. A. Neelin. Mr. Neelin has had experience as a successful teacher himself; he left a Winnipeg position, much to the regret of the Winnipeg board, and for the one and only reason that he has an enthusiasm for rural children and a belief that given a chance anywhere nearly equal to their urban brothers and sisters they would be able to give much extended service to their country. He believes the municipality is the unit of administration making for efficiency, and with this enthusiasm, this experience, an exhaustible fund of Canadian common sense, and of course a Ford car, he started out to make his dreams come true.

"Please do not regard me as a supervisor set apart somewhere," he explained, "I am merely in the position of councillor to my co-workers on this staff. When a teacher has every thing to see after, he or she may not have time for the little extra effort that may mean the success of a pupil. I make the backward child my special care and try to give the help that will bring him up with his grade. As equipment man, in looking after repairs, I often note the difficulties of the pupil or the teacher, and then the teacher and I can devise plans to overcome these obstacles."

### Card Index of Every Pupil

Mr. Neelin makes a point of visiting every room at least once a month; he has a card index of every child and knows his strength and his weakness. Further he keeps account when he visits a room and on his return can consult with the teacher upon any phase which he thinks requires attention. The teacher also consults him whenever occasion arises. This service is much appreciated by the staff, one and all of whom commended it in the highest terms. Perhaps especially it is appreciated by those in the one-roomed country school. Said one such, "I feel now that I have some one as interested in the school as I am. Equipment and supplies are here when they are needed, and in working out my problems I no longer feel myself isolated."

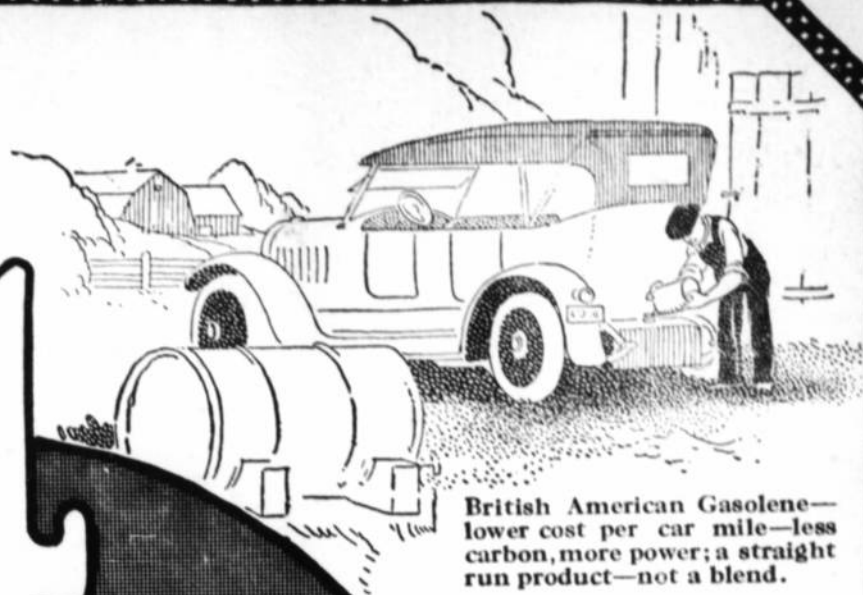
The board expressed a like reliance upon the superintendent as a correlating force. "He knows the staff," they state, "knows what is required, and we can consult him both upon the securing of teachers and upon the work being accomplished."

One of the happy by-products of this system is the opportunity it affords for sports. Everyone admits that games





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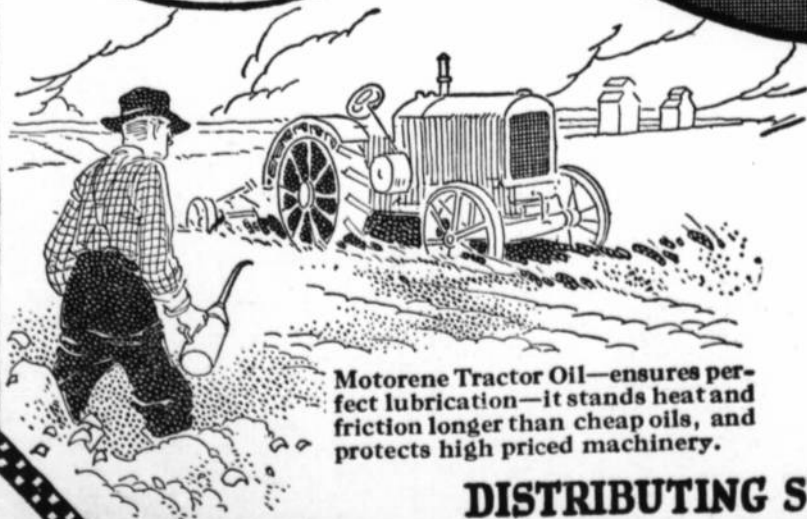
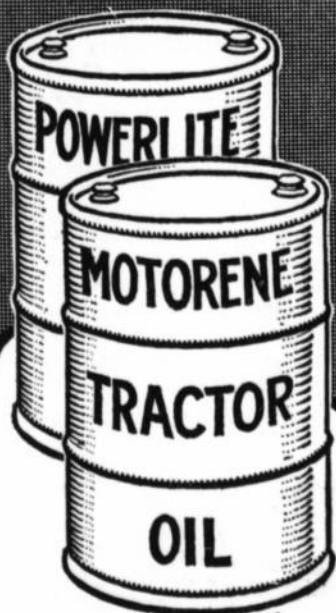
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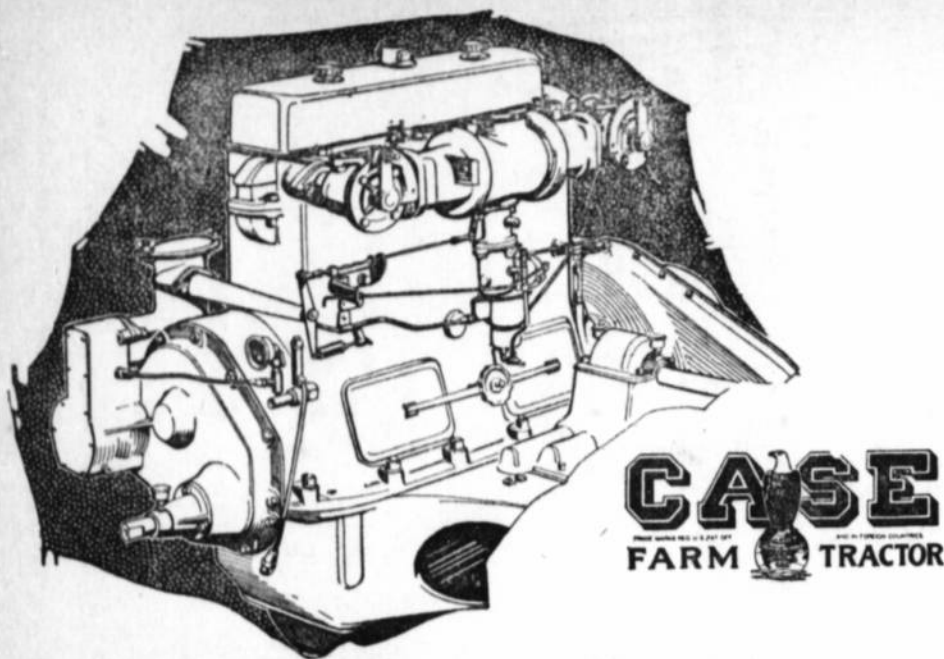


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**W**HEN we first went on a farm about ten years ago,

we had some rather vague notions of how things should be done. As the care of the poultry seemed to be part of the woman's work, that fell to me, although my husband professed to know nearly everything worth knowing about poultry, and I was invited to come to him for advice.

Reading that pure-bred poultry paid, our first purchase was a pen of R. C. Rhode Island Reds. At the same time about twenty "just hens," were bought, and with a fortune already made (on paper), we started out full of pep and confidence. Now the R. I. Reds were to lay the eggs while the other hens hatched them. Those hens were possessed. What is sillier than an old hen anyhow? The R. I. Reds would do nothing but set while the other hens scratched and laid eggs.

We fixed up a clucking coop, a crate-like arrangement, which was hung from a tree by chains. Anyone who went by this coop gave it a twirl which kept the old hens so interested that they forgot they wished to set and decided to lay eggs.

This is a sure way to break up setting hens, but if there are children around they have to be watched. I rescued the hens one day after they had been wound and unwound for some time, not any to gently at that. When the poor hens were turned out they staggered this way and that, in a comical way, to the huge delight of the naughty boys who had given them the fast ride.

That season I raised sixty chickens, forty of them cockerels. There seemed to be no market for pure-bred poultry at the time so I dressed and sent them to Winnipeg, receiving about thirty-five cents apiece for them. This puzzled me not a little, as I paid \$1.75 for chickens not nearly as large later in the winter. Still the hens were left and we decided to try incubators and brooders the next season.

A farmer living across the river had an outfit which he said was no good at all. We bought this for a song, and after packing around the doors and putting some putty on the glass, also mending a leak or two, the machine proved to be one of the best we ever owned. So often operators condemn the machine when it is the fault of the person operating same.

Now, everyone cannot run an incubator successfully. The man of the house decided he was to be chief operator, not having much confidence in his wife's mechanical ability. My duty was to turn the eggs and cool them. At first I was very, very careful, sitting by the machine and watching the clock. But this did not last. The baby fell out of his high chair. I ran to pick him up and in the excitement which followed completely forgot the eggs which stayed out of the machine until after dinner. When I discovered them I hastily slipped them back just before the operator appeared. He could not understand why the machine was not up to proper temperature.

Three days after I forgot the eggs again, this time leaving them out all night. Now, these were foolish stunts, but as I said before, a hen is a foolish creature. We had a seventy-five per cent hatch for all that, but still I would not advise anyone making a general practice of cooling the eggs all night.

We hatched over five hundred chicks that season, but after weasels, hawks, rats, skunks, owls, prowling cats, mink and hungry pigs had taken their toll, but a hundred were raised.

## Adventures in Poultry

By Marilla R. Whitmore

The same season I decided to raise turkeys, ducks and geese. Big Ben, a forty-five-pound gobbler and his mate, Brown Betty, were acquired after being seen and admired at a poultry show.

Besides these two handsome birds, four so called non-ramblers were bought as well. If these were non-ramblers I would like to see the ramblers, I thought to myself when I tried to find them. They rambled and I rambled after them morning, noon and night, tearing my clothing in the bush, pulling my hair out by the roots, and scratching my eyes out. But find them I did, and took the eggs to set under old hens. One hundred and fifty turkeys were hatched. These grew nicely, and when their heads turned red, my husband remarked: "Now, you will raise your turkeys as they are out of danger," but little he knew about it. Something began to go wrong. Big Ben, who roosted on the highest building on the farm, refused to come down to eat. Every day someone must take a ladder and get him off his perch. Finally, for no apparent reason, he gave up the ghost. Brown Betty committed suicide by going to the river, at least that is what I suppose she did as her body was found next day.

One by one the other hen turkeys died. Their heads would turn dark and they would mope around for a few days and drop dead. Then the young turkeys started, and every day they would look sicker until they were all dead. We had to buy our Christmas turkey that year.

The geese and ducks started out famously as well. The eggs hatched well, and I soon had quite a flock. They were penned in an enclosure near the pig pens. One morning, hearing a great racket near the duck and goose pen, I rushed out just in time to see a big, white pig devouring the last gosling.

After that there was no keeping that pig away. She would jump any fence, in fact jumped the yard gate six feet high, without touching the top bars. After she had devoured the last duckling, I decided she had to die and called the men. They tried to run her down, but finally had to shoot her. When any of that pork was fried, butter had to be put in the pan.

Then we left the farm for a few years and on our return had to re-invest in poultry. This time eggs were bought. The Rhode Island Red had proven to be a good all-round fowl, so I decided on the same kind. From two sittings of eggs sixteen chickens were raised. Little by little a good flock has been built up, thanks to the experts from the Department of Agriculture, sent out to show us how to judge and cull our flocks. I think that that is what is needed on the farms, to have a flock of hens that really pay. Before this I had paid little attention to such things, taking it for granted that the hens would not lay eight months out of the year. But after the experts were out all this was different. We cull our flock twice a year and try to keep the busy hens and young hens. This flock laid all last winter, and are laying well as yet.

It is just what we need on these prairie farms, particularly where we do little mixed farming. A paying flock of hens will keep the average house in groceries as well as some over for other purposes.

During the summer of 1922 I had the misfortune to lose all my old hens, so it was not necessary to cull the flock very much that fall. Some two-legged varmit shadowed our hen house in spite of all traps we could set. If we were away from home for a few hours, hens and eggs would disappear by magic. Even setting hens and their eggs would be spirited away. Night after night

Continued on Page 14

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# Let's Stay Young

*Regular Periods of Rest Prevents the Formation of Poisons in the Body Which Hasten the Appearance of Old Age—By Margaret M. Speechly*

**W**E all agree that the farm homemaker is the busiest woman on earth and if we compare her with her husband we should have to admit, in many cases, that he looks the younger of the two. What is the reason for this premature ageing of the homemaker? It is largely due to the fact that she is suffering from poisoning. This sounds a queer diagnosis, but nevertheless it is true. The poison to which I refer is produced by continued weariness and is responsible to a large extent for the lines and furrows on her face. Science has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that when the body, or a part of it, is habitually over-tired, the system produces a poison which in time causes the muscles of the face to lose their firmness and elasticity. This harmful substance, called by doctors a toxin, does more than injure the tissues—it makes a person susceptible to a variety of diseases, for germs thrive when the system is steeped in the poison of over-fatigue.

In seeking to keep our youthful looks we must take stock of our method of working so that we can avoid extreme weariness just as we do Paris Green, lye and other poisons. I can hear a few thousand mothers say: "How in the world am I going to escape over-fatigue when I have a hundred and one things to crowd into each day?" Let me urge you not to feel desperate, for the solution of the problem lies largely with yourself. As one of the partners in the family "firm" you have the power to direct the policy of your business, so take yourself in hand and determine that no more shall "the daily round" overpower you. Calmness of mind is the first step toward retaining youth. This is secured by sitting down with a paper and a pencil to survey the situation and to regulate the amount of work each day. Much unnecessary exhaustion is avoided by arranging tasks in their logical order so that too much is not crowded into one day. To wash, iron, and bake bread in one day is foolishness, for you are so fagged out by supper time that you are reduced to an irritable creature, poisoned through over-fatigue.

Half the battle is won when you know what is ahead. The next step towards preventing premature ageing is to stop working several times a day, before signs of weariness appear. This helps to prevent the development of fatigue poison. You know, this plan would have been scorned years ago as foolish in the extreme, but farm women of today are more open-minded than their grandmothers. To illustrate, let me tell you about what has been done in large industrial plants.

After giving much attention to perfecting equipment with a view to increasing the output of factories, it occurred to someone that more would be done if regular rest periods were arranged for the workers. Experiments were tried and the results were startling. This was how experts worked the reform. They found out when the employees became fatigued—in some cases it was an hour and three-quarters, and in others it was less—and then arranged for a short "breathing spell" of about 15 minutes before weariness became apparent so that the poison would not be produced. The outcome of these experiments was that regular rests were permanently installed because about 50 per cent. more work was done each day and the employees went home at night less jaded in appearance.

Frederick Winslow Taylor, "the father of scientific management in industry," has proved that it pays to let men handling pig-iron work and rest alternately.

He experimented with two sets of men of approximately the same working power, setting them to lift the heavy iron on to railroad cars. One group followed his system while the other labored without resting except to eat their lunch. The first named group worked only 47 per cent. of the day and handled 48 tons of iron. The latter stayed at the job 100 per cent. of the time, but only moved 12 and a half tons. As this kind of labor is paid according to the work done, the group who rested according to schedule, increased their wages 60 per cent.

Now why cannot we make use of this information in a home? It is a well known fact that cloth stretched tightly for a continuous period of time wears out more quickly than if the tension is regularly released. So it is with the human fabric. Most of us work "till we are ready to drop," but then the damage is done for the poison of over-fatigue has already commenced to deprive us of our youthful looks. The secret of ending the day fresh and good tempered is to ease the tension by resting before becoming fatigued. With a definite plan of work we can arrange to sit in a comfortable chair for ten minutes or to stretch out on the lounge. Even changing from standing to sitting lessens the continuous strain under which women allow themselves to work. I know people who stand up to prepare vegetables for fear they would be called lazy. This is wasteful in the extreme and is the best way to become a physical bankrupt. Personally I have found it very helpful to sit down when mixing cakes, cutting out cookies or ironing, using a stool or an old high-chair.

After taking a "breathing space," tackle your work with vigor. One authority states "The best results are obtained from hard work with undivided attention, followed by a thorough rest. The greatest waste comes from fooling along with energies only half under control." The same writer says, "It is better to ward off fatigue than to let it overtake one with its evil train of consequences."

Some women boast that they never rest during the day—in fact they "never have time." A progressive friend who believes in interspersing work with rests, relates how a neighbor called one afternoon when she and her "help" were relaxing. It happened to be in threshing time, shortly before the men's lunch was due to go to the field. By good management it was ready except for making the tea, so the two women had nothing to worry about. When the caller found them resting she was positively scandalized at the very thought of a person stopping work at threshing time, and could hardly be convinced that the men were not going to be neglected. The difference between the viewpoints of the two women was tremendous—one knew how to arrange her work well and the other did not.

Don't forget to relax frequently even though you are feeling energetic, for it never pays to use energy extravagantly. One result of following this plan is that you will be able to do a larger volume of work each day, just like the employees in the factory. By being economical with bodily strength you will come to the end of a day with a light step and a smiling face, instead of being worn out. It is then possible for you to be a cheerful companion for your husband, to read to the children or tell them stories and to take part in their games. This plan will keep you younger in appearance and in spirit than is possible by any other method.



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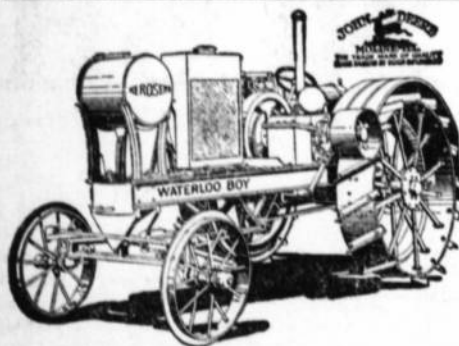
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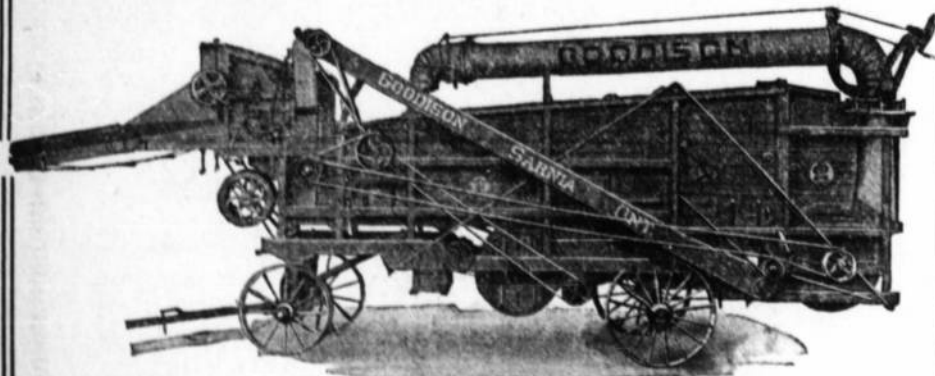
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# When Your Girl Goes to School

Helpful Hints How to Plan Her Clothes

My dear Aunt Belle—

So little Mary is a child no longer. She is leaving her feathered nest and is off to college! No wonder she is so excited she can't sleep. Who wouldn't be at the thought of leaving home for the first time to start a college career? And young Alice is growing so fast you say, that you can't keep her decently clothed. It is a problem, this question of clothes, isn't it? Will I help you in planning a wardrobe for them? Of course I shall try to help you, for I know just how difficult it is to plan school clothes for your girls in your busy life.



The wrong kind of school costume.

Well, let's get Mary clothed first. She is just sixteen, and average size isn't she? First of all, simplicity is, or should be, the keynote of every college girl's wardrobe. Many successful careers have been sadly checked at the outset if not completely ruined by poor taste in dressing. Judgment of a girl who wears ridiculously high heels, flashy clothes and too much jewelry, is extremely harsh. Perhaps I need hardly mention this to you, but we see so much of this extreme dressing now-a-days, in the high schools and colleges, and we find that the girls themselves, without proper training, are all too ready to ape the extremes and extravagances in dress seen about them. It makes us realize that there is an intangible, but very real relationship between clothing and character building. Clothing which is adequate, and attractive, clean and comfortable, simple and serviceable, reacts upon the school girl, cultivating self respect and strength of character. School is the business of the school girl, and so her costume must be suited to her business. The elaborately dressed girl is not always the best dressed girl, so Mary, dear, remember this when you see some poor misguided girl wearing a georgette blouse or an elaborate party dress to the classroom.

A good suit is a very convenient costume to have. It need not be strictly plain tailored, but it should not be elaborate. A dainty voile blouse or two of course must go with it, and a pretty dark silk overblouse. With a rather plain little hat, this will make a suitable costume for travelling and many other occasions.

But perhaps Mary has planned to wear dresses and a separate coat. Yes, you did say that you had bought her a plain tailored coat in the spring, didn't you? They are so useful, and always look well. I'm glad you didn't choose a "fussy" one. This light weight coat will be warm enough until well on in November, when her winter coat and furs come out.

Of course you will need a heavy sweater, cap and mitts for winter sports. A heavy sweater is indispensable at college. Choose a becoming color and style, for this outfit will see much service. Try to get a pretty tam or toque to match in color, one that will be warm and attractive.

Now for the dresses. First of all her school dresses. In September she will still be able to wear her little gingham frocks, but for the cold weather, a serge or tricotine dress in a simple youthful

style should be chosen. You will not have any difficulty in finding a suitable style for a one-piece dress, I am sure. I am enclosing a sketch which may offer a suggestion. The one-piece dress may be varied by the use of different collars and cuffs provided the style is plain around the neck line and in the sleeves. The school dress will get much hard wear so it is well to have a change. A blue flannel middie and pleated skirt, or a skirt and a well-made medium-weight sweater might serve as a second school costume. The pullover sweater is apt to give a careless, slipshod look to the costume unless it is carefully chosen and worn.

At college, the girls usually change their dresses for the evening meal—a good habit to form, even though the change of dress does not mean a more elaborate dress. A simple little dark taffeta or fullard dress, relieved with a light colored collar, would be just the thing and give no end of wear.

For parties, teas, and receptions, etc., a more elaborate dress is required. Canton crepe is still being worn and there are many beautiful new silks shown which would make charming "best dresses." I am sending a sketch of a party dress which would be suitable, and one that would be unsuitable because the style is too old and too extreme. Your pretty little summer organdy dress may be worn occasionally as a party dress.

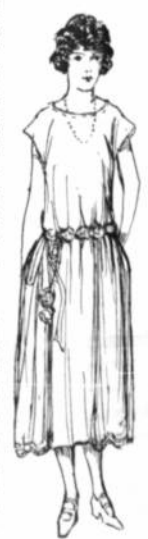
The shoes and stockings which school girls wear should correspond with her general costume. For school then a comfortable pair of shoes with good sensible heels. The stockings should match in color and need not all be silk. Woolen ones are needed for cold weather. There must be a dress shoe, which will be of fine leather or kid, and of a dressier style. The very high heel is injurious to the foot, and it is fortunate that we can buy shoes that combine common sense and beauty. There must be a pair of rubbers for rain and overshoes for winter. A pair of bedroom slippers, running shoes for the gymnasium and mocassins for winter tramps. You might also slip in your white shoes and stockings to wear with your organdy dress.

Mary must also have her underwear in good order as there will be little time for sewing after she starts to work. The plain slips with camisole top, with extra fullness put in the skirt at the hipline is taking the place of the petticoat, as most of the dresses now are straight lines. For summer dresses especially it is necessary to have no division at the waist line. A cotton crepe kimona is also required, and for winter an eiderdown bath robe is almost a necessity. These can easily be made at home at a very small cost. In selecting underwear, remember that it must be made to withstand the wear and tear of the steam laundry—so silk underwear and dainty hand-made garments are not for general use. Plain neat underwear can be made to look attractive.

Did I mention hats? Yes, I said a plain, neat little hat for travelling and school wear—a knockabout hat you might call it. There should be a more dressy hat too for special occasions, for with her best dress a little knockabout hat would not be appropriate. Gloves,



The right kind of school costume.



A party dress which shows good taste of the wearer.

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# How to Use Buttermilk

So as to Give Variety to Family Menu—By Helen G. Campbell

**W**HEN cream is churned there are two products—butter and buttermilk. If the cream used for butter making is of good quality and well flavored, excellent products are obtained, but the uncertainty of the flavor of such buttermilk is a serious drawback in selling it. It is impossible to secure in this way a uniform product and, for this reason, practically all buttermilk (commercial) now sold is made from skim-milk. This method has many advantages; it is an excellent way of making use of skim-milk, which, on account of the low demand for this product might otherwise be wasted; the milk used is clean, fresh and carefully handled and the buttermilk is of good flavor and texture. Fresh skim-milk from the separator is pasteurized and a small quantity of lactic acid culture or starter is added to hasten coagulation or souring of the milk. It is kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahr., and, when sufficiently coagulated, the milk is put into an ordinary churn and churned for about 30 minutes to break up the curd evenly. It is then strained and kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahr. This is often called fermented milk.

The buttermilk which comes from a churning of cream may contain very small particles of fat which have not adhered to the butter, while that made in a commercial way from skim-milk will not contain any appreciable quantity of fat. This lack can be made up, however, by adding a very small quantity of whole milk or of cream.

Tablets for making buttermilk from skim-milk at home are on sale in many places.

## Food Value of Buttermilk

There is an old saying, "Drink buttermilk and live to be a hundred years old." While this may not be an infallible statement, medical science recognizes the value of good buttermilk as a food. It is often prescribed by doctors for babies with weak digestion and for older people as a beverage in certain disorders, while

healthy people are advised to drink more of it. It is easily digested and possesses a certain medicinal value, due to the development of the lactic acid bacteria. Its food value is about equal to sour skim-milk. Like skim-milk, it contains water soluble vitamins, protein and mineral matter and furnishes these valuable substances at a very low cost. Because it is simply and easily made, it can be had anywhere at all seasons of the year. Few beverages have attained greater popularity than buttermilk. It is a universal favorite and extensively used on account of its flavor and beneficial effects. While it is famous as a beverage, it can be used in many recipes and will make many delicious dishes.

## Buttermilk Shake

1 c. buttermilk      Salt  
1 egg                  Sugar, if desired  
Beat the egg thoroughly. Add salt and buttermilk and beat until light and foamy

## Buttermilk Punch

2 c. buttermilk      Juice of 1 orange  
Juice of 1 lemon      Sugar to taste  
Mix together, chill and serve cold.

## Salad Dressing

1½ T. sugar      ¼ tsp. onion, salt, if  
1 tsp. mustard      desired  
½ tsp. salt      1 cup buttermilk  
Few grains Cayenne      ¼ c. vinegar or lemon  
                                 juice  
1½ T. flour      2 eggs  
1½ T. butter

Mix the dry ingredients. Add the slightly-beaten eggs and buttermilk. Cook over boiling water until the mixture thickens, then add the butter and stir in the vinegar or lemon juice very slowly. If the dressing has a curdled appearance, it may be remedied by beating vigorously with a Dover egg beater. This dressing is delicious with vegetable and fish salads.

## Buttermilk Waffles

½ c. milk      1-3 tsp. soda  
1 c. buttermilk or sour      Salt  
milk      1 egg yolk  
1½ c. flour      1 egg white  
2 1-3 tsp. baking      2 T. melted butter  
powder

Sift together the flour, baking powder

Continued on Page 17

# Cooking Under Pressure

Time and Energy Saved by Using Steam Pressure Cookers—All Kinds of Food Canned or Cooked in Shorter Time—By Marilla R. Whitmore

**T**HE question has been put to me so often since I have operated a steam pressure cooker: "Is a pressure cooker a paying proposition in the average small family?" Now I gave this question considerable thought before purchasing, and I am able to answer "The pressure cooker is not only a paying proposition but a saving one as well," for I figure that mine has paid for itself several times over.

Not only is it indispensable in canning, but after becoming accustomed to using it for cooking, it is such a help in preparing meals, especially on the farm.

Before buying a cooker, the wash boiler had to be used for canning when any amount was to be done. This method takes so much longer and requires the carrying of considerable water which on the average Manitoba farm is a point to be considered, for the well as a rule is closer to the barn for the accommodation of "man and beast" rather than to the house. Canning which is usually done in the heat of the summer means a cook stove going full blast for the entire afternoon.

The steam cooker can be used on any stove with a very small amount of heat once the pressure is up. The coal-oil stove on the farm is as economical a way as any. While the cooker is in operation more fruit and vegetables can be prepared on the cool porch, for the process is so simple and so quickly done that

nearly all of one planting of peas, beans or corn can be prepared in a few hours.

The pressure cooker is so easily operated that a young girl can manage it and enjoy the work. Made of aluminum it is easily lifted and the insets and racks are so arranged that they may be lifted in and out of the cooker without danger of burning, while with the old method hands were often scalded.

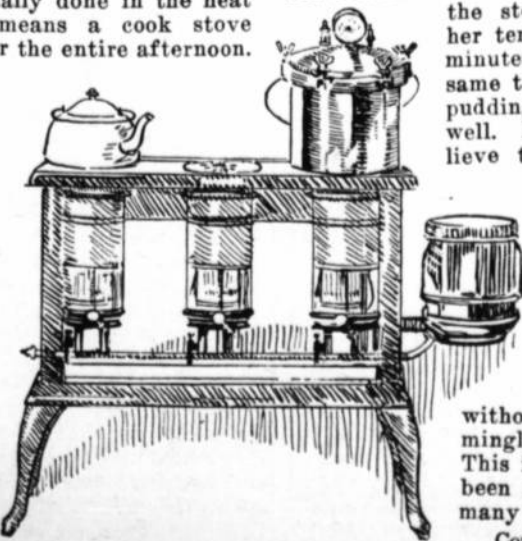
Any article of food can be prepared for the table by using the cooker. For the cheaper cuts of meat and for the tough old fowl it is unsurpassed. What farmer's wife hasn't had a car load or two of unexpected city visitors arrive always on the day when she has decided to rest a little and warm up the leftovers? What a hurrying and scurrying, and what a flustered over-heated woman when dinner is finally served.

## Makes Tough Hens Tender

I have had a telephone call at 11.30 and have had a dinner ready to serve shortly after twelve with the aid of the cooker. No matter how old the hen the steam cooker makes her tender in a very few minutes, while at the same time vegetables and pudding can be cooked as well. Few cooks will believe that an open dish

of meat stew with onions, another of carrots or cabbage and a third containing a milk pudding can be cooked with steam pressure at the same time without the flavors mingling in any way. This is a fact for it has been done in my cooker many times.

Continued on Page 17



## Come Out for a Quencher Of Cool "Crush"

The water's fine, but the more you swim the thirstier you seem to get. Each ripple reminds you of a *krinkle* on the "Krinkly Bottle"—that's the time to make a dive for a Ward's Orange-Crush. It just reaches into the corners and soothes away the raw edges of your thirst—and you may always be sure that Ward's "Crushes" in Orange, Lemon or Lime flavors are pure, wholesome food products. Drink Orange-Crush every day. It's good for you.

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## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



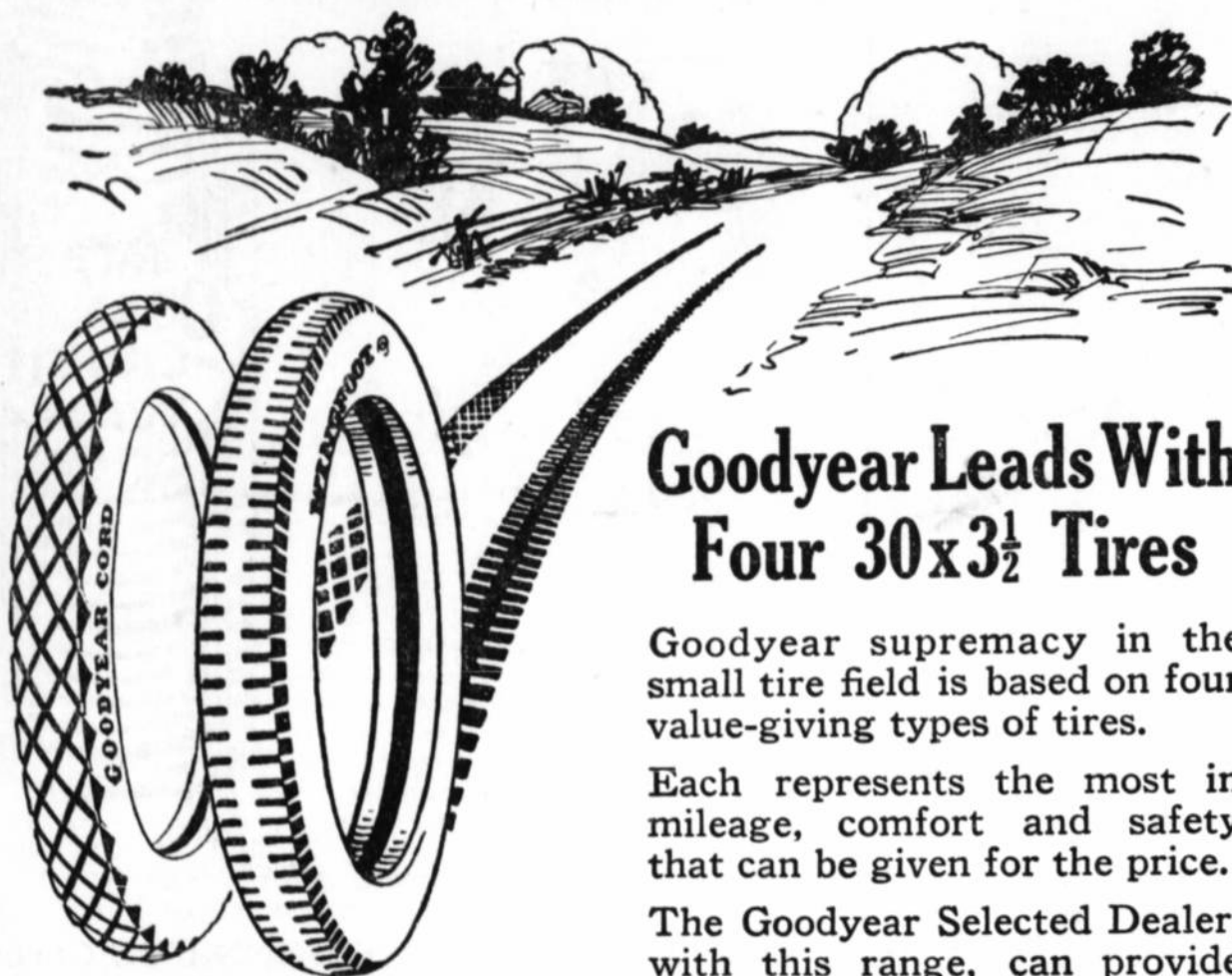
## The Old-Fashioned Mother

The old-fashioned mother belonged to the ranks of those given over to kisses and spansks. She issued an order in definite way, and he who was ordered did well to obey, with no "ifs," nor "whiches," nor questioning "whys," nor any post-dated explosions nor cries, for these would not change her the breadth of a thread—the old-fashioned mother meant just what she said! When I was a kidlet 'twas common to see a youngster reversed on the motherly knee, the morning air streaked with a series of yells that echoed through windows and over the dells. The hand rocking cradles when I was a lad gave sweets to the righteous and spansks to the bad, gave sugar and plums to the one who would mind and slippers and straps to the opposite kind; the system consisted of royal decrees, backed up by rewards and severe penalties! The old-fashioned mother knew little, I trow, of child study taught as they're teaching it now; she never did study in all of its shades the subject as taught by the modern old maids—yet we poor old duffers go trudging along, propelled by her notions of justice and wrong! No doubt we are failures, old fogies, and dubs, excess winter baggage, dry mud on the hubs; yet, keeping her precepts, we never do fail to keep out of prison and keep out of jail; recalling her dictums, how can we forget to play the game squarely and pay every debt?



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## Adventures in Poultry

Continued on Page 10

hens would disappear, until in desperation the men decided to sleep in the loft of the hen coop and see if they could catch the thief.

Tying strings to their wrists and also to the door of the coop, they rolled in blankets and tried to sleep. One man, finding his bed uncomfortable and sleep slow in coming, decided to see if his partner was on the job, and reaching over pulled the cord. Hastily jumping up the man poked his shot gun down in the general direction of the door and fired both barrels. The other man was convulsed with laughter at his partner's prompt action. They went to sleep and the next morning more hens had disappeared, a window being pried out while the two men peacefully slumbered.

Somebody told me of a woman who had made five thousand dollars in a single season by keeping a flock of Indian Runner ducks. This interested me greatly, so I set about acquiring a flock. After sending to several places in Canada and not finding any, I decided to import some from the States, so accordingly wrote to the Golden Rule Poultry Farm. The owner advised me to have several settings of eggs sent to me, and accordingly the eggs were sent. The first two settings did not hatch at all. I wrote to the poultry farm and told what had happened, so they sent two more settings free of charge, taking extra care with the packing. One duckling hatched. We christened this duckling Golden Rule. Goldie seemed to be marked for trouble. As the eggs had cost about eight dollars, counting express charges, we called her our eight-dollar duck. The first thing she did was fall into a can of black oil. After washing her with soap and warm water the oil came off except rims around her eyes, which gave her a most comical expression, looking like spectacles. Goldie grew apace, but when she was about the size of the hen who mothered her, some beast came one night and pulled off her tail, taking the feathers and skin from her back as well.

The children begged so hard that the duck was doctored and lived, but she will be a tailless duck as long as she lives. Nor does she lay 367 eggs a year as the catalog states. She does lay nearly every day, however, a nice white egg, similar to a double-yoked hen's egg.

Where there is a market for these eggs, as in large hotels, they bring about ten cents more a dozen than hen's eggs. So if there were a good market it would pay to raise Indian Runner ducks.

Hawks were pretty bad, so I decided to raise guineas, which are supposed to keep the hawks away. I decided to import the guineas and not the eggs this time, so sent for a pair of guinea fowl. These arrived in due course of time, and I waited for the hen to lay, thinking of all the little guineas I would have for each hen lays about a bushel of eggs. To my surprise both guineas began to lay, and post haste I wrote to their previous owner, asking why he had sent me two hens. These were the pearl guineas. The man wrote that he was sorry for the mistake and would send me another guinea free. As the express had to be paid here as well as duty the third guinea cost me four dollars, and when I opened the box he was pure white, and I had grey hens.

It was now late in the season, and when the little guineas were hatched they were too small to withstand our cold northern winter and soon succumbed to the cold. One of the hens died shortly after. The other hen moped around all winter, and finally, died this spring before she began to lay at all. Now the old white guinea goes around calling and calling, but no answering call of "Buck Wheat! Buck Wheat!" greets him, and I believe he will die of lonesomeness, he looks so dejected.

So I believe that faithful old Biddy is the best after all, for if there is no pond or lake the ducks get into the watering trough, calling down wrath from the man who tends the horses, while the geese get into the gardens and grain fields, the turkeys wander off or



die, and the guineas seem too tender for Manitoba.

So the good old flock of Rhode Island Reds must be our standby, and they must do more than their share to pay the grocery bill winter and summer, besides furnishing tender meat for the table. A good flock of hens goes far towards keeping down expenses on the farm.

## The Subduing of Miss Lynde

Continued from Page 7

"If Jackie acts bad again send for me."

"I will—you may come and see me punish him," replied Miss Lynde with sweet defiance, as seemingly unmoved she turned away and resumed her work.

Dan watched her for a minute with a full sense of his inability to cope with the situation. There was something so altogether unconquerable about the way she held her head and moved her slim straight young body, about the smileless beauty of her red lips and the flash of her eyes.

She was a new proposition, and he knew no tactics with which to meet her. Still enthralled by the wonder and charm of her he backed softly out of the schoolhouse and closed the door behind him. He paused on the steps a minute in an effort to recover his mental balance.

"Well, by ginger!" he said at last, in hushed amazement, "I ain't one durn bit mad!"

The crowd at the general store waited in vain for Dan that day. He took a cut—not a short one—through the bush. He wanted to get out of the white glare of snow and sun, into some dim, quiet place where he could think. The bush path with the evergreen branches crowding around and above him offered him temporary separation from his usual world, and he went in among them with a changing heart. The sun-glare was dimming to early twilight and he was still in a state of thoughtful bewilderment when he came to his own little cabin on the hill-crest beyond the bush. He was glad there was no one there but Jackie. He stood still inside the door and out of the gloom, lit by fitful flashes of firelight, his fancy called up a little figure in a brown dress with a coil of bright hair caressing a white neck nape and a quaint turn of the head showing a slender throat and a pair of grey eyes that looked fearlessly and straight into his.

Jackie greeted his uncle with delighted expectancy.

"D' you scare her half to death, uncle Dan?" he asked.

Dan sat down and passed his big hand over his eyes.

"No, I didn't, Jackie," he said slowly.

"Oh, you said you would," Jackie pouted in surprise.

"I think she most scared me to death," whispered Dan, hoarsely.

Jackie was awe-stricken. He had never heard of his uncle being scared before.

"Jackie," said Dan, solemnly, "I want you to be a good boy in school after this."

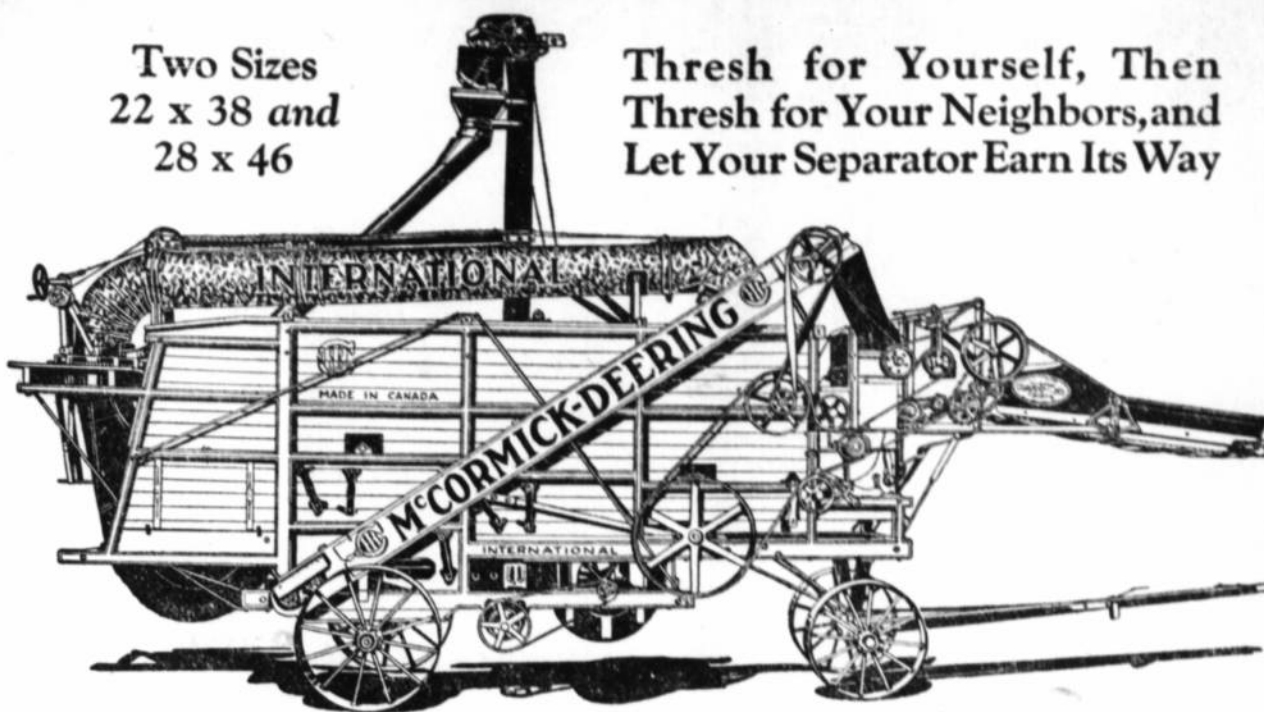
And then Jackie knew for sure that some great and awful change had come over his big uncle.

After that Rocky Dan's chief ambition in life was to meet the little teacher again—it was also his greatest fear. It did not occur to him to approach her deliberately as he would have done had she been one of the girls of the neighborhood. To him she was utterly different, and when he thought—as he did very often—that he had once contemplated "shaking her and scaring her most to death," his flesh crept.

Chance opportunities of meeting her were few. Once she passed him in the doorway of the store and her nearness and the scent of roses that seemed to be a part of her made him tremble. Twice he met her on the road. Neither of them spoke, he could not and she would not. He had one secret hope, however. It was that Jackie would offend again and she would summons him, or at least provide him with an excuse for going to the school. What he would do or say when he got there he did not ask himself. He would at least see "her."

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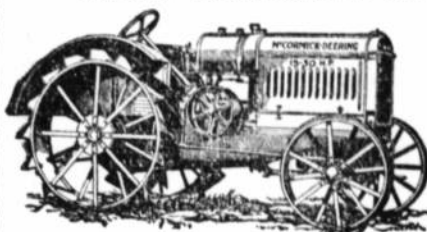


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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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But Jackie seemed to have given up his evil ways and to have become a reformed character. The weeks dragged by and no complaint reached him.

Spring came and was passing into summer and still Jackie persistently walked the straight and narrow way. Dan was in despair.

"Say, Jackie," Dan said at last, "You needn't be so darned good."

Jackie's face brightened; his big Uncle Dan was coming to himself again.

"All right!" he answered promptly, "I'll swear at the teacher tomorrow."

And then an awful thing happened to Jackie. Dan's hand was on his collar and he was jerked around to face an unfamiliar anger in the eyes that hitherto had always held a kindly light for him.

"If you swear at her again I'll skin you alive," roared Dan. And then he took Jackie up in his arms and nursed him like a mother, and they had a long confidential talk in the firelight.

Two days later there came a note to Dan informing him that Jackie had offended again, by persistent and deliberate inattention and was to be strapped that afternoon. There followed a somewhat mockingly worded invitation to be present during the process of correction.

That Jackie's fall from grace was, to his uncle, a joy rather than a grief, was

evident in the expression of that uncle's face as he swung open the creaking door of the schoolhouse.

Miss Lynde greeted him courteously but with that air of defiance that seemed to spread a world between them, and made him long to hold her to his breast, with her delicately tinted face upturned to his, till a smile should break the coldly perfect outline of those red lips that had never yet smiled for him. He was thinking thus as he watched her reach for the strap and call Jackie up before her.

Jackie flashed him one glance of appeal for help. Dan tried to reassure him with a smile but his lips felt stiff and refused to carry the message. A feeling of helplessness crept over him. He felt that if this little bit of a woman—a mere girl—with the fearless grey eyes and smileless lips had been about to commit murder he could not have prevented it against her will. Like a man in a dream he heard her, in a voice that trembled a little, tell Jackie to hold out his hand. He saw Jackie's dirty little palm reluctantly outstretched, and the look of wondering resignation that came over the chubby little face.

The strap whirled high in the air, Miss Lynde held it poised while she shot one more defiant glance at Dan. He took a sudden, unpremeditated step

forward and touched her very gently on the arm.

"Please don't," he pleaded in a voice new and strange even to himself.

It was an humble prayer, not a command. His eyes looked down into her's. He saw the cold, steely light, that so chilled him softly and darken mistily, and the white heavily-fringed lids slowly drop. Her arm fell at her side; the strap trailed limply on the floor.

"You may go to your seat, Jackie," she faltered, and turned away. Dan watched her in wistful yearning silence for a moment, then, as she did not speak to or look at him again, but stood at her desk evidently intent on her work, he sighed and went out.

Miss Lynde's voice was very tender when next she spoke to Jackie.

Jackie's backsliding seemed to be of a permanent character. Reports of his nephew's shortcomings reached Dan from time to time, but he dared not try to lessen them, for in Jackie's transgressions lay his own salvation.

However, to his dismay, no more notes reached him, and no more challenges were sent.

The last month of the school term had begun, and when that was ended—existence came to a full stop right there for Dan, for Miss Lynde would be going away then. He knew that she had declined to accept the post of teacher for the next term. With fiendish

haste the days passed till the last one of the school term dawned. Dan arose after a sleepless night and tried to perform his usual tasks. He hitched his team to the hay-cutter and drove down to the meadow where the dry rustling of the ripe hay called for harvesting. But he could not work. He crossed his arms on the top of the old rail fence and looked off across the fields of faded green with eyes that noted nothing. The whole face of nature seemed to have changed. There was no music in the birds' chirpings; no sweetness in the scent of the hay; no promise of any good thing. It was noon when he took his arms from the fence rail and drove the horses back to the barn. With no fixed design, but prompted by the intense longing of his heart, he walked quickly through the bush to the schoolhouse. The door was slightly open, and he paused outside a moment to listen. There was no sing-song hum of childish voices, no clatter of restless little feet, so he knew that school had been dismissed. Reverently he slipped inside. The blinds were drawn down and the room was dim. Instantly he knew he was not alone in the room. A faint scent—like the breath of a rose came to him. In a moment his full sight came back, and he saw Miss Lynde sitting by her desk with Jackie's little red head hugged to her breast.

"I'm going away, Jackie," she was saying regretfully, and I'm never coming back again."

Dan felt one quiver of sick hopelessness at his heart, then all his manhood rose within him crying for its rights. He moved toward her and she sprang to her feet, a sudden stain of crimson springing into her pale cheeks. Desperately, Dan's big hands closed around Miss Lynde's slim wrists with a touch both firm and tender.

"You're never going away," he said hoarsely, "you're going to stay here—always—with me—with me."

His eyes held her reluctant gaze. His touch was compelling, his earnestness convincing. Her arms were rigid as he drew her toward him. He could sense the struggle of her proud heart taking its last stand against destiny. Slowly the frowning brows straightened and a most beautiful expression came over her face. He felt her sweet body, pliant and warm, yield to the circle of his arms, and her satiny hair brushed caressingly against his cheek as he bent to her.

Then heaven descended and encompassed them around about, for she looked up into his face and smiled.

## A Rural Municipal School Board

Continued from Page 8

have a place in education and competition entered into in the play up and play the game spirit but adds to the interest. Miniota within its own borders hold these inter school games and meetings—much to the delight and to the benefit of the children, and indeed of the whole municipality. At every school, of course, provision is made for games, both for the little folks and for the older children.

### Public Opinion

Knowing any given community, it need not be pretended that Miniota was converted to municipal system at a Penticost. There have been rather bitter opponents, some because of fear of increased taxes, some for fear their own district would be slighted, and some because—well because they rather enjoyed opposition. Last summer's decisive vote, however, in favor of the board would seem to indicate that this opposition is being converted as time goes on and as they see the actual "wheels going round."

Miniota has not reached the peak of educational achievement. Adjustments must be made from time to time and increased accommodation is yet to be considered. But valuable service has been rendered rural education in it's showing that the municipal unit of administration does work; that it need not be unduly expensive, and that it does produce results—it does give the rural child his right to education, fitting him to be a worthy citizen of twentieth century Canada.



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## Cooking Under Pressure

Continued from Page 13

During the rush of harvest and threshing time the cooker is a great help for the retort or container holds enough potatoes to last for a number of meals, and the cooker takes up such a small amount of space on the stove for the amount it holds. The potatoes cook much more quickly and as they are steamed they are whole and mealy.

When beets are to be canned they may be steamed and thus keep their color so much better than when they are boiled. A large amount can be done at one time as well. For steaming greens of all kinds the cooker seems to be the best.

Early last spring we butchered a number of pigs, and all except the hams and bacon were canned. The spare ribs and pork chops were given a longer time in the cooker as the bones were left in them. The tenderloin was roasted, the sausage made into small cakes browned and canned in sealers. The feet were pickled and put into large sealers and were steamed as well. The head cheese was canned and kept well.

All the surplus beef was canned and also some fish, and the only sealer that spoiled was due to a cracked lid that was unnoticed. All this was my first attempt with the steam cooker, and I was naturally a little dubious as to the outcome, as it seemed so simple.

After the meat was canned the retort itself was used to render out the lard. This lard was put into sealers and to my way of thinking the glass sealers make the very best containers for lard, as it keeps all summer without getting tainted or rancid.

Then after the lard was put away I made a few gallons of mince-meat, using up my meat scraps and some apples that were not going to keep. This helped solve the pie problem during the summer. Using the canned meat with the smoked variety for a change so reduced the meat bill that the cooker paid for itself in that way. Besides it was such a pleasure to know that it was on the shelf when one had been out for the afternoon and got home just as the men were coming from the field.

It might be mentioned here that all the large bones were used to make soup stock and some of the stock canned as it was for future use with vegetables,

while some was made into rice or macaroni soup and canned. When the men went to the lake hunting, which was usually on a cold rainy day, several jars of this soup was just the thing to put in the lunch box. All the wild fruit canned by the cold pack method in the cooker retains its shape and fresh taste when cooked this way.

### Pays for Itself

The first cost of a steam pressure cooker seems large and I hesitated a long time before investing in one, thinking that a nice piece of furniture for the living-room would be better, but fortunately I chose the former and have not regretted it. I reasoned that as the housewife must spend a good share of her time in the kitchen any labor-saving device is a necessity.

A group of women can form a club and purchase a cooker as a number of teachers did. These teachers could not find suitable boarding places so rented a suite of rooms and bought a pressure cooker. It was then but the work of a short time to prepare their own dinner at night, and in this way getting home cooking. During the canning season their cooker was in such demand that they conceived the plan of renting it to others and so paid for the cooker.

Just before the Christmas holidays a number of suet puddings can be steamed in the pressure cooker. Being so heavy and thick it takes but a third of the time to steam the puddings as it takes in the ordinary steamer. Three large puddings or a number of smaller ones can be made at one time.

During the cold winter months the cooker is the best thing to set bread in that was ever made. By heating a soap stone for the bottom and one for the top and putting the lid on good and tight the sponge is kept away from draughts and is also kept warm. Few failures with the bread is the result of this method.

It can be claimed for the steam pressure cooker that it is the very handiest small article on the farm unless the Ford might be excepted.

## How to Use Buttermilk

Continued from Page 13

salt and soda. Combine sweet and sour milk. Add the unbeaten egg yolk and the sifted, dry ingredients, then add the melted butter and beat thoroughly. Fold in the stiffly-beaten egg white and cook on a hot greased waffle iron. Serve with lemon syrup or maple syrup.

### Buttermilk Scones

2 c. flour	1/2 c. raisins, if desired
3 T. butter	1 egg
1/4 tsp. soda	Buttermilk to moisten
1/4 tsp. salt	(about 3/4 cup)
2 T. brown sugar	

Sift the dry ingredients. Cut in the butter evenly and mix in the raisins. Beat the egg, and add one-half cup of buttermilk. Stir into the dry ingredients with enough more buttermilk to make a soft dough. Divide in half and roll each piece of dough in circular shape about one-half inch thick. Cut in quarters, but do not separate the pieces. Bake in a hot oven about 15 minutes.

### Chocolate Cake

1 c. brown sugar	1 egg
1 c. buttermilk or sour milk	1 1/2 c. flour
6 T. cocoa	3/4 tsp. soda
4 T. butter	1 tsp. baking powder

Cream the butter, add the sugar and well beaten egg. Sift together the dry ingredients and add alternately with the buttermilk to the first mixture. Bake in a moderate oven.

### Buttermilk Pop

2 c. buttermilk	2 tsp. sugar
3 T. flour	Salt and pepper
2 T. butter	

Heat the buttermilk to boiling point and add the sugar. Mix the flour with a little cold buttermilk and stir carefully into the hot liquid. Add butter and season with salt and pepper. Pour over squares of buttered toast or croutons and serve hot. The pepper may be omitted and a little ginger or nutmeg used for flavoring.

### Buttermilk Ice Cream

1 qt. buttermilk	1/4 c. orange or other fruit juice
1 1/2 c. sugar	1/4 c. lemon juice
1 egg	

Beat the egg thoroughly, then beat in the sugar and buttermilk until the sugar is dissolved. Pour into the freezer can, pack with ice and salt and turn steadily. When the mixture is partly frozen, add the fruit juice and finish freezing. Repack and let stand one hour to mellow.

[Reprinted from circular No. 8, published by The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

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## Wheat Pool Progress

Continued from Page 3

"Under what status the board shall operate, is a matter upon which the legal adviser has to give a decision yet. This, and other points, are under consideration by him and it is expected that his ruling upon them will be submitted to a meeting of the board to be held Friday."

A lengthy statement issued by the association late last Friday night outlines the plan of payments to shippers to the pool as follows:

"Payment for pool wheat will be made through the banks, and at points where there are no banks other arrangements will be made. The percentage of the value of the grain to be paid as an initial payment can only be determined immediately prior to the opening of the pool. The largest amount consistent with safety will be paid. This should at least equal the amount advanced by grain companies on stored grain. The exact amount of the advance can always be ascertained from the payer—the bank—by the farmer before delivery of the grain. Should it become evident, as the season advances, that a further substantial payment could be made before the end of the pool year, provision has been made for such payment. The cost to the farmer marketing his wheat through the pool will be the average rate of expense per bushel of all the wheat handled by the pool. The ownership of the wheat will be vested in the pool when the farmer delivers it to the pool. A participation certificate will be given covering the number of bushels of wheat delivered to the pool by the farmer. It is anticipated that pool wheat will be handled through and stored by all country elevators."

## The Manitoba Situation

The following statement has been issued by the Central office of the United Farmers of Manitoba:

"In view of the fact that the pro-

posals for a wheat board have been found impossible of accomplishment, it is agreed that the one hope of the future, so far as marketing is concerned, lies along the line of a voluntary co-operative pooling system. The plan under contemplation is one which it is hoped may be a permanent establishment which can be relied on from year to year to secure the best results for western wheat generally. Representatives of the farmers' associations of the three provinces at Regina, on July 23 and 24, began the formulation of plans, and these were further considered and discussed by the U.F.M. executive on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

"There is complete agreement on the principle that the full success of the project demands that the pooled wheat be handled through a single selling agency, while provincial bodies may assist in the way of actually having the contracts signed and in educational propaganda in connection with the system. The governing body of the pool will be composed of delegates chosen by the contract-holders, who, for this purpose will probably be organized by districts. With five-year contracts it is judged that stability and permanence will be secured, which will go far toward guaranteeing the success of the system.

"Recognizing the magnitude of the task and the necessity for care and judgment in the formulation of plans, the executive recognizes the impossibility of establishing such a system in time to handle the whole of the 1923 crop, but in co-operation with the other provinces will continue to work with a view to having it working if possible for the last six or seven months of the current crop year.

"This is an enterprise which will require the co-operation of the whole farming population. The situation calls for united endeavor in a great constructive movement which offers some hope of solution to at least one phase of the farming problem."

## Easy Now to Rid Your Place of Flies

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Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely-known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. Rid-O-Fly is also a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and livestock of these pests that he offers a \$3.00 supply for only \$1.25, plus a few cents postage, collected on delivery, on the guarantee that if Rid-O-Fly does not work it will cost you nothing. Two big Kansas City banks guarantee the reliability of this offer.

SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1,511 Terminal Station, Toronto, Canada, and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

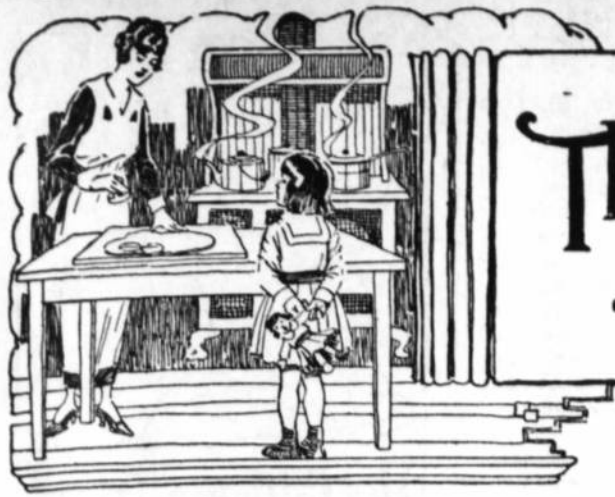
Less room is required for the storage in a silo of the product of an acre of land than in cured condition in a barn.

## AN EXCITING TIME ON MAIN STREET

It was hot in Dooville. On the roadsides, the rag-weeds were covered with dust, and in Dooville the little Doo Dads sought shady places under the trees. It was so hot that the butter grew stale in the pantries and the milk soured, and the little baby Doo Dads had no dinner. Doc Sawbones was sure that this would never do. He lost no time. In almost less time than it takes to tell it, Doc Sawbones placed some ice-making machinery in the old sawmill sheds, near the outskirts of the village. He hired some little Doo Dads and soon the Dooville Ice Company was turning out great crystal-clear cakes of ice by the wagon load. Doc Sawbones hired Nicholas Nutt and Tiny to deliver the ice, and here they are with their first load. The little Doo Dads at the factory had filled the huge wagon with the big slippery cakes. Nicholas stopped Tiny and went to the rear of his wagon to get a cake of ice for Mrs. Malone. When he let his end gate down, things began to happen. Out came the big, slippery, slidly blocks. The first one slid right over Nicholas' head. It hit the street and whizzed past the big fat man on the opposite corner. Then it turned and started after Old Man Grouch. Poor Old Grouch! His cane has been knocked out of his hand, his feet out from under him, and now he is taking a ride on the huge ice cake. What an undignified position he is in! Flannel-feet has blown his whistle and is motioning for Mr. Grouch to stop, but Mr. Grouch doesn't seem to have his vehicle under control. Sleepy Sam seems to be enjoying his nap. I just wonder what will happen to him and his ice cream cart! Roly and Poly think it a good joke on Mr. Grouch, but it is far different with Mrs. Malone. She is wondering if she will ever get any ice to cool the milk for her baby.

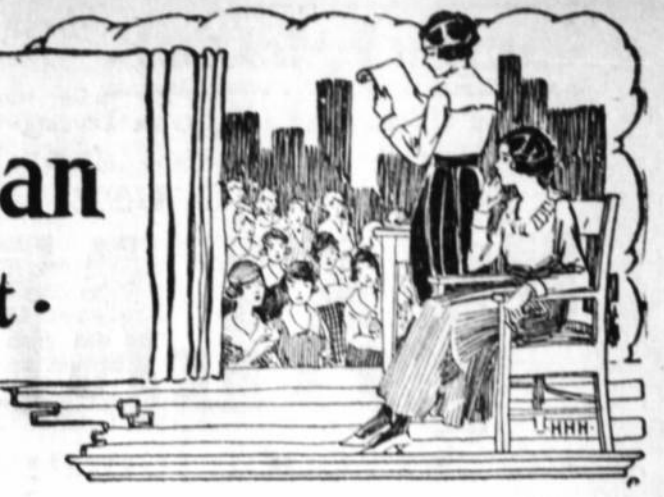






# The Countrywoman

## Editorial Comment.



### Woman Judge of Supreme Court

Florence E. Allen is the first woman to sit as a supreme court judge. She was elected to that position last autumn, in the state of Ohio. The system of securing judges in the United States varies from ours in that the judges are elected in a public election rather than appointed. When Florence Allen entered the field for judicial position, she came in as an independent, backed by no party organization. There were four other candidates in the race for the two seats, all of them men, and with strong political party organizations behind some. Florence Allen stood alone, she was not on the ticket of any political party for she was of the opinion that the high office of judge should not in any sense be a political one. This was a very fine ideal to hold, but it is not one especially designed to win in an open campaign. When the election returns came in Florence Allen stood second in the number of votes received, and she was elected by a majority of almost 50,000 over the man who stood third on the list.

Florence Allen's father was teacher of languages in the Western Reserve University, and believed in having his own children start the study of the classical languages while very young. At the age of seven, Florence was studying Greek and Latin. It was her knowledge of these languages and the interest the study of Greek had given her in Greek law, that influenced her later in life to study law.

A personal interview with Judge Allen, written by A. Allen Harding, in *The American Magazine*, tells us that very early in her childhood Florence exhibited a very marked inclination "to do things." She was always doing something and getting other children to do something. "She was always leader—but it was leadership, not 'bossing'."

Later she went to college, and although her father was a man with sufficient means to keep the family in comparative comfort, Florence Allen announced that she was going to support herself after she graduated. Her father insisted on her going abroad with the family, and to study music at Berlin, with her sisters. Much against her will she went along with the rest of the family and remained in Berlin two years, studying music and German. Returning to her homeland she resided in Cleveland, and was musical critic on one of the local papers.

During this time she was studying and took her M.A. degree in political science and constitutional law. Women were not admitted, at that time, to the Western Reserve University Law School, but she was able to attend some of the special lectures. Going to Chicago University, she studied for one year at the law school there, and stood first in her class at the end of the year. Carrying out her resolve to be self-supporting she went to New York State University, where she was able to get work in connection with an immigration organization, and in giving lectures on music which helped to pay for her course.

After graduating she went back to Cleveland and opened a tiny office, furnished only with two chairs, until some kind friend gave her an old typewriter and small table. In her first month of practice she earned \$25, and in her first year \$875. The most important work she did during those first years was for women in their efforts to secure municipal suffrage.

She became very well known and was appointed assistant county prosecutor. In 1920 she was elected a judge of the Common Court of Pleas for the state, by the greatest vote ever given a candidate for that office, leading the entire ticket of ten candidates. As soon as she was elected the other judges, eleven men, began to talk of establishing a Court of Domestic Relations and putting the new woman judge in charge. She quietly refused on the ground that a woman was needed in the general courts and if she were thus to be side tracked in a special court this purpose would not be served.

During her two years as judge of Common Pleas, Judge Allen tried about six hundred cases, including eight murder cases. And in only three out of the six-hundred cases was the verdict reversed by another court—a very creditable and somewhat unusual record.

Judge Allen has worked with juries composed pretty equally of men and women. In expressing

her opinion of women on juries she is quoted as saying: "From my point of view it is an excellent thing for them (women) to serve on juries. Anything would be good that would bring people into our courts to watch the cases that are tried there. I often hear a person say almost boastfully: 'I never have been in a courtroom in my life! To me that is something to be ashamed of, not to be proud of,'" and again: "I tell you that the courts mean more to you—to your home, your business, your everyday life—than any other branch of government! Thousands of men and women watch the legislatures and congress passing laws. But they never think of going into a court house, which they see perhaps every day and finding out how the laws are administered. They ought to do this. There are faults in our courts which could be corrected if the public took enough interest to have it done. There are even abuses which would not exist if the best people in the community saw them and declared against them. Only the people can get them changed."

Although we live in a different country, Judge Allen's words hold some good advice which we as Canadians might take to heart.

### Ask for a Women's Branch

The Federated Women's Institutes, the Dominion-wide organization of the various provincial Women's Institutes recently held their third biennial convention at Fredericton. One of the dominant subjects of discussion was the establishment of a Women's Institutes division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, this to bear the same relation to the Dominion government as the provincial divisions do to their provincial governments.

This request for a specially created branch to deal with women's interests is not, by any means, a new one. The Women's Institutes have made it at previous conventions. The National Council of Women have discussed the matter in their federal convention and have seemed inclined to look with a kindly eye upon it. The United Farm Women of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have considered the subject in the various provincial conventions and in their inter-provincial body, the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The latter body in its February meeting of last year, when it was reported that the government was considering the re-organization of the work of the Department of Agriculture, asked the government to seriously consider the establishment of a women's branch.

The main difference, and it is quite a wide difference, between the request of the United Farm Women and the Women's Institute, is that the former have asked for such a branch or division to be wide in its scope and render service to every women's organization or to any individual woman who might desire it, while the Women's Institute (at least by the federal convention), have asked that it be purely a Women's Institute's division.

The argument is advanced that extension service work in matters particularly relating to the home, such as research work in textiles and foods, and the printing of bulletins on these subjects could be handled better and more economically by one central agency than it could be by nine provinces working separately. In the western prairie provinces we have not felt the need for a service such

as this proposed branch would in all likelihood render, as have women living in the eastern provinces, because the provincial governments through the departments of agriculture have had this type of service as a definite part of their work. It has on the whole worked very satisfactorily and filled a real need in the farm home. What we might gain financially in having this handled through a central federal agency we might lose in value of type of service rendered, as it is always difficult, especially in a country as large as Canada, to keep in touch with the problems which are confronting the people in their homes.

It is doubtful if the government will consider the establishment of a separate branch at the present time as all departments have had grants considerably curtailed. When the delegation of the Women's Institutes waited upon Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, they found him very sympathetic to the request, but unwilling to promise that anything definite would be done towards the establishment of such a branch this year.

In the meantime women's organizations would do well to study further this matter in order to be informed as to the need of a women's branch of the Department of Agriculture.

### Who Is To Blame?

Just the other day we picked up a newspaper which contained a pitiful little story of a woman, a mother of fifteen children, who was forced at the age of 78 to enter an old woman's home because none of her children would care for her.

There is nothing quite so despicable in this world as an ungrateful child, one who takes all the love and service parents are willing to give and then is unwilling to make any return.

But a story like that just mentioned makes one stop and think. Where did the fault begin? Does the trouble lie entirely with the children? Was the mother in any way to blame for the character of her children that would permit them to act so ungratefully, and for the future which faces her?

It is true that a part of our character comes by inheritance, something we cannot control. Another large part is formed by the social forces around us, outside of our homes, over which we have only a limited control. But the greatest part of the character of the individual is formed in the home and the strongest influence in the home, at least during a child's earliest years, is that of the parents.

Almost any one of us can dig up from our personal observation stories somewhat similar to the one mentioned to prove or disprove the argument that parents are to blame for the actions of their children. But there is no getting away from the fact that the parents and the home are the strongest factors in moulding the character of a child and in shaping his outlook on life. We are "masters of our fate" to the extent that we make the use of our opportunity to control those forces over which we have power. We can start at the beginning of things—the home and the child.

### Notes by the Way

The private member's bill introduced by Lady Astor, to prevent the sale of liquor in public houses to young people under the age of 18, has passed its third reading in the British House of Commons. An interesting detail of the debate was the ranging of Mr. Scrymgeour, prohibitionist member for Dundee on the side of the opponents of the bill, which he said would increase the difficulty of bringing about prohibition. However he did not go so far as to vote against it. The bill carried with a majority of 247 and only ten voted against it. The bill still has to pass the House of Lords.

Hon. Mary Ellen Smith, member for Vancouver city, and former minister without portfolio in the British Columbia government, is en route to Britain on an immigration mission. It will be remembered that Mrs. Smith was the first woman in the British Empire to be elected to parliament, and that she resigned her position in the cabinet because she thought she could do better work as a private member. Mrs. Smith has stated that she hopes to be able to show intending settlers that we have a worth and a wealth of opportunity in Canada to those who are anxious to become good Canadians.

### OPPORTUNITY

By Walter Malone

They do me wrong who say I come no more  
When once I knock and fail to find you in;  
For every day I stand outside your door  
And bid you wake to rise and fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,  
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;  
Each night I burn the records of the day;  
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped;  
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;  
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,  
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;  
I lend my aid to all who say "I can."  
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep  
But he might rise and be again a man.



## Good Luck

is thought to go a long way, but  
Good Judgment goes farther.  
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EDMONTON

## Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 4

usually answered with helpful hints in housework, such as: New ways of cooking eggs, summer desserts, ways of using rhubarb, some ways to help in harvest, etc.—Mrs. Turner, secretary, Reliance W.G.G.A.

### Sheet and Pillow-Case Dance

The secretary of the Pontiac W.G.G.A. sends a report of a Sheet and Pillow-Case Dance, held in the spring. The dancers came enveloped in a white sheet pinned round the shoulders and hoods formed by taking the top of the pillow-case through to the one corner and making the other corner the poke of the hood. A thin mask covered the face. This dance proved very amusing, and unless one recognized shoes or boots one's partner was unknown. No unmasked dancers were allowed on the floor, and the identity of each was unknown until midnight, when masks were removed.

This club held a joint meeting with the Dinsmore W.G.G.A., recently, which was addressed by Miss Stearns, of the Household Science Branch of the Department of Education.

### Justly Proud of Rest Room

Claresholm local has completed a membership drive with the result that there are now 51 members. A reception was held recently in honor of the new members. The local has been the grateful recipient of a gift in the form of an organ which will be found most helpful for the programs at each meeting. Claresholm farm women are justly proud of their splendidly equipped rest room. The rest room is so arranged that it may be used for teas, home-cooking sales, bazaars, etc., and is comfortably furnished with easy chairs, tables, couches, etc.

### Have Parliamentary Drill

Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. local has introduced a short parliamentary drill to be used at each meeting. Much interest is being taken in the drill. Roll call was responded to at the last meeting with an original verse about the U.F.A. Mrs. Munce's was so clever and original that she was requested to repeat it at a joint meeting with the U.F.A. Mrs. Shane read a very fine paper on Laws Relating to Women, and Miss Roycroft gave an interesting talk on current events.

### Active as Doo Dads

In Thornhill the Women's Section of the U.F.M. is always referred to as the Doo Dad section and anticipation runs high when the community hears that the Doo Dads are in action. Recently they held their annual birthday party, with candy and fortune-telling booths, guessing contests, a fish pond, a curiosity shop, and last, but by no means least, a four-story birthday cake. A generous slice given to each guest present revealed the liberality of the Doo Dads and their prowess in the culinary art. The women now have \$42 on hand from the proceeds of this party, and are looking forward to making good use of it in community work. They have been exceedingly fortunate in enlisting a number of the young people this year as associate members and are finding the young girls' quartette of great assistance to them in the meetings.

The United Farm Women of Holland, Man., have done extensive buying on the co-operative system. Their purchases of fruit last year amounted to \$1,443.90, with an additional \$13.75 for apples in the fall. Besides the fruit they bought 2,000 pounds of honey and 50 gallons of maple syrup.

The Three B's Junior U.F.A. enjoyed a novelty in the way of festivities when they put on an overall and gingham dance. A fine of 25 cents was charged any person attending attired otherwise than in the required uniform.

Aurora U.F.W.A. had the good fortune to secure a donation of good books from the neighborhood, with which they established a community library. The library was deposited with one of the local merchants who loans the books for ten cents each. The funds thus obtained will be used to enlarge and improve the collection.



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After a bath with Cuticura Soap, and warm water Cuticura Talcum is soothing, cooling and refreshing. If the skin is red, rough or irritated anoint with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for all toilet uses.

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and men too, that harsh stimulants harm the hair! "VASELINE" HAIR TONIC—a pure petroleum product—acts safely and healthfully on the scalp, promoting the growth of lustrous, healthy hair.

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## When Your Girl Goes to School

Continued from Page 12

belts, ribbons, collars and other falderals—so dear to every girl's heart—take their place in the college trousseau without marshalling. These little fixings are necessary, for they really determine whether a girl is an individual or a pattern.

Now let us see what we can suggest for Alice. If she is going to high school, the same general plan might be followed with a few changes, of course. In Alice's case you have a special problem to meet in choosing styles that will prevent people from saying, "Alice is at the awkward age." I don't believe there need be an "awkward age" for suitable lines and design in dress will work wonders in making one feel and look at ease, and with a good carriage, head up, shoulders back, how can anyone look awkward?

The dresses must be simple, but designed to increase the width of the figure and decrease the height. The

skirts must be long enough then, to hide the curve of the leg at the knee. Round neck lines and lines that run around the figure take from the height, and the dresses should not be too close fitting. Avoid plaids, checks and large figured materials for Alice as they increase the apparent size of the person. The plainer materials are much better.

I have given here only the basis of an outfit. Each girl will adapt it to her own tastes and needs. Time and care should be given to the selection of materials and styles. They count for far more than the thoughtless expenditure of a large amount of money.

Hoping I have helped you in planning the wardrobes.

I am, yours sincerely,  
Eleanor Williams.

Chew your food until you can swallow it very easily. If you have to force the food down, you have not chewed it enough. If you swallow your food half chewed it will make your stomach work too hard.

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### LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FROM PRIZE** stock, June farrow, both sexes, \$12 each, papers and crate free, eight weeks. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 30-6

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—APRIL FAR-**rowed, either sex, \$15. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 32-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS**, bacon type, ten weeks, \$10, with papers. W. P. Taylor, Guernsey, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS**, correct type, April litters, \$15 each, papers included. Jas. E. Meagher, Marsden, Sask. 32-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, THREE** months, \$16. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 31-3

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**TOGGENBERG GOATS—YOUNG, BOTH** sexes, \$10 each. R. Dickieson, Findlater, Sask. 30-2

### POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

##### Plymouth Rocks

**MY PEN 100, 1922 HATCH, SELECTED PURE-**bred Barred Rocks, average 55% since November. \$1.00 each, any quantity. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 30-2

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**COLLIE PUPS—PURE-BRED, EIGHT WEEKS** old, sired by Lochallan Direct, four females worth \$25 each. For want of room, must sell. Bargain, \$10 each. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 30-2

**SELLING—LOVELY PURE-BRED SABLE AND** white collie pups, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treebank, Man. 30-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED GREYHOUND PUPS**, parents of fastest blood in Saskatchewan. J. Smith, Box 10, Riverhurst, Sask. 30-3

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**WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER** honey. Orders of two 60-pound crates delivered Manitoba, \$10.20 each; Saskatchewan, \$10.50 each; Alberta, \$10.80 each. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 31-2

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**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA** brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quenel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 30-13

**TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE** three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 80 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 23-26

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**WE BUY AND SELL ALL BONDS AND STOCKS.** List sent on application. T. R. Billett & Co., 301 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Man. 26-13

**W. B. WATKINS & CO., BARRISTERS, RE-**gina. Special attention to farmer business.

## \$1.68 a week to Sell Berkshires

"I have sold all my pigs in short order, thanks ever so much for your help."—D. Fawns, Pennant, Sask.

He ran his ad. last August, and made ready sales. It only cost him \$1.68 a week to run his Classified Ad. in The Guide. This is the kind of results that Guide little Classified Ads. are bringing and at such a small cost, too.

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### The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Manitoba

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**SELLING—SPLENDID THRESHING OUTFIT**, composed of Case steam tractor, 32-110 h.p., good condition, new flues last fall; Red River special separator, 36-56, equipped with self-feeder, weigher and blower, all in good condition; Stewart sheaf loader. Also one ten-furrow John Deere gang, and two ten-foot John Deere double discs. This outfit, or any part of it, will be sold at a close price for cash. For further information, price, etc., apply to Manitoba and Western Colonization Company Ltd., H. H. Hineh, manager, 301 McArthur Building, Winnipeg. 30-2

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS**, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 30-2

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**FARM TRACTORS AND SHEAF LOADERS** at a bargain—A limited number of Happy Farmer tractors and Jackson sheaf loaders may be purchased cheaply. Most of this machinery is new and will be sold at a very low price. Reasonable terms to responsible purchasers. Write immediately for particulars if you are interested. W. J. Savage, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saskatoon, Sask. 31-5

**COMPLETE CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINERY** to make concrete blocks of all kinds, veranda posts, well and cistern curbing. Also tombstones and monuments of different forms and styles with types for sale. Must be sold at once and buyer will get his money's worth. Apply New Method Concrete Works, Winkler, Man. 29-5

**CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR** every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg. 26-9

**SALE—CASE OUTFIT, STEEL SEPARATOR**, 36-in. cylinder, 58-in. blower, belts, steel water tank, pump, steam engine, 75 H.P.; ready to thresh. \$1,500 cash, terms \$2,000. Mike Demeter, Stockholm, Sask. 29-3

**SELLING—20 H.P. PORTABLE STICKNEY** engine, running shape, \$250; 20 H.P. Mogul tractor and 28 x 50 Case separator, complete less drive belt, running shape, price \$800. 10% discount for cash. Geo. McDonald, Boissevain, Man. 30-2

**SELF-FEEDERS—A LANGDON HART STEEL** feeder will keep your separator steadily fed to full capacity because it governs not by speed alone, but according to volume and condition of grain. 20 and 22 inch only. Special price, \$100. The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 30-2

**SELLING—20-40 CASE GAS ENGINE; 28-46** Minneapolis separator. Both in good condition, ready to run; \$1,200, terms. This is a snap. Am in the Dry belt. R. N. Nunnemaker, Patricia, Alta. 30-2

**SELLING—20 H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR**, 32-inch Case separator, \$2,000. 20 H.P. Sawyer-Massey steam tractor, 32-inch Aultman-Taylor separator, \$2,000. In good condition. Guaranteed ready to thresh. Part cash. Jos. Ulrich, Markinch, Sask. 31-2

**FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR**, first-class condition. One 8-16 International kerosene tractor, in good condition. Will take larger tractor in trade to run a 33-50 separator, or will take cash. G. R. Kennedy, Kronau, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC-**tor, eight-bottom John Deere plow and 36-inch Case separator; gearing of tractor in excellent condition. Price \$1,500, cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 28-6

## \$1.68 a week to Sell Berkshires

"I have sold all my pigs in short order, thanks ever so much for your help."—D. Fawns, Pennant, Sask.

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**SELLING—1920 STANLEY JONES' FEEDER** and blower, complete, first-class condition. Handles three stook teams. Can thresh, make a good clean job of 500 bushels wheat per day. Apply Jas. Gray, Naseby, Sask. 30-2

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**SELLING—THRESHING MACHINE, 24-36** Waterloo separator, 22 horse-power (Good), Shapley Muir portable gasoline engine, complete with belts. Good as new, \$1,200. Mrs. M. J. Ritz, Lockwood, Sask. 30-2

**WANTED—AVERY 20-35 TWO-CYLINDER GAS** tractor for repair purposes. Or will sell same make for repair purposes. Locke & Givens, Kitcoy, Alta. 30-2

**SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE**, first-class condition. Sawyer-Massey separator, 29 x 50. Good repair. J. Warlow, Box 16, Ardath, Sask. 30-2

**FOR SALE—COMBINATION THRESHER, 20-**inch cylinder, excellent condition; also International disc delivery rake and loader. Box 60, Expanse, Sask. 30-3

**SELLING—CASE 12-25 TRACTOR, CASE 26-46** separator, Sawyer canvas belt, John Deere three-furrow engine plow; in first-class condition. Frank Leeper, Central Butte, Sask. 30-3

**WANTED—THRESHER WITH WATERLOO** steam outfit, district to thresh. Will sell outfit reasonable. Box 494, Portage la Prairie, Man. 30-5

**SELLING—32-56 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPA-**rator, 30-60 Aultman-Taylor engine, run less than 40 days. Sell separately. Box 3, Rockyford, Alta. 31-2

**SELLING—FAIRBANKS-MORSE STATIONARY** engine, 15 H.P., good condition, run 40 days threshing, \$350 cash. Emil Anderson, Admiral, Sask. 31-5

**ONE 12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 24-40** Advance separator, three-bottom engine plow; good condition. J. S. Berg, Mount Green, Sask. 31-3

**SELLING—36-58 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR**, all attachments, good condition; new Garden City feeder, drive belt. Price \$600. R. Eastman, Melfort, Sask. 31-3

**STEWART COMBINATION LOADER, USED** only 11 days. First man with \$365 takes it, f.o.b. care at Simpson. H. D. Stewart, Simpson, Sask. 31-2

**WANTED—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC-**tor, also Nichols & Shepard or Rumely 36-inch separator. Must have good gears. A. Robertson, Strathclair, Man. 31-4

**FOR SALE—GAAR SCOTT THRESHING OUT-**fit, engine 25, separator 46-44; sleeping car, two tanks and hose complete. Apply Stack Bros., Asquith, Sask. 32-4

**SELLING—25-H.P., 135 POUNDS PRESSURE** Gelsier steam tractor; 12-25 Avery tractor; 24-inch Parsons feeder. Good condition. Snap prices. W. J. Peterkin, Wiseton, Sask. 32-2

**SELLING—PIONEER, 30-60, GOOD AS NEW**; Little giant, 16-22, good condition. Both ideal for threshing. Cheap. Sold farm. Ira Payton, Climax, Sask. 32-3

**SELLING—20-H.P. WATERLOO STEAM EN-**gine; Goodison, 32-50 separator, belts (drive belt new); tank. Good working order. \$1,000. Earl J. Reese, Waseca, Sask. Phone 7-1-2. 32-4

**EVERY 30-H.P. UNDERMOUNTED STEAM EN-**gine, fair condition, cheap for repairs. W. L. Gray, 231-16 St., Brandon, Man. 30-2

**SELLING—18 H.P. WHITE STEAM ENGINE**, Red River separator, 28-40. Mark Rowe, Kenney, Man. 31-4

**SELLING—30-60 HART-PARR, ALSO SEPA-**rator, rebuilt and repainted, \$1,100. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 31-3

**SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE, 40-42** separator. Snap. Jas. H. Madill, Herschel, Sask. 31-4

**WANTED—RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPARATOR**, 36. State age and price. C. Bousquet, Wilkie, Sask. 30-3

**SELLING—24-INCH GEYSER SEPARATOR**, threshed four seasons, \$500 on car. Apply Box 60, Edgely, Sask. 30-3

**SELLING—JOHN DEERE SIX-FURROW EN-**gine gang, 14-inch, first-class shape. Price \$175. J. Gonda, Hafford, Sask. 30-5

**PRICED TO SELL—12-25 FAIRBANKS-MORSE** tractor, guaranteed. H. Dutton, Veteran, Alta. 30-3

**FOR SALE—TWO STEAM TRACTORS AND** Case steel separator, perfect order. James W. Orr, Beulah, Man. 29-4

**FOR SALE—22-36 NEW FAVORITE SEPA-**rator, complete with belts. Box 112, Denzil, Sask. 29-4

**RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW**, Sask. Cylinder reboring. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 28-5

**WANTED—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, HIGH** wheel, late model. State cash price. J. A. Thacker, Ochre River, Man. 28-6

**SELLING—ONE 400-GALLON STEEL OIL** tank, good as new, price \$80. Fred L. Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 31-5

**SELLING—15-30 PLOWMAN, 28-46 MAC** Donald-Decker separator, run three seasons. George Kelso, Benson, Sask. 31-2

**SELLING—32-28 MOODY SEPARATOR** blower, good condition, \$400. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 31-3

**SELLING, CHEAP—STANLEY JONES' COM-**bination threshing machine, good order. Cash. James Fry, Kirkella, Man. 31-3

**AMERICAN-ABELL STEAM ENGINE, 26-H.P.**, refueled, cheap. W. L. Gray, 231-16 St., Brandon, Man. 30-2

**SELLING—MOODY SEPARATOR, IN GOOD** condition. \$300. Thos. Chappell, Englefield, Sask. 32-2

**WANTED—22 OR 24 SEPARATOR. GIVE FULL** particulars, lowest price. H. Sutton, Fairmount, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—20-H.P. TITAN PORTABLE COAL** oil burner engine. Good running order. Gaber Nysti, Hazelbank, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—25-75 CASE ENGINE, GOOD CON-**dition, new flues. Terms to responsible party. T. Turnbull, 594 Sherburn Street, Winnipeg. 32-2

**SELLING—12-25 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR**, ready to thresh. Cheap for cash. G. R. Torrence, Gronum, Alta. 32-4

**SELLING—ONE 25-50 AVERY TRACTOR, IN** first-class condition. Morrison Bros., Wapella, Sask. 32-2

**SELLING—28-42 SEPARATOR, COMPLETE**, \$200. International 20 engine if desired. Langrell Bros., Woodlands, Man. 32-2

**SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 15-H.P.**, good repair, steel tank and truck. N. Ford, Pasqua, Sask. 30-2

**SELLING—NORTH-WEST 34-H.P. PLOW EN-**gine. Good condition. Price, \$600. Thomas Peterson, Broderick, Sask. 30-3

**SELLING—CASE 10-18 TRACTOR, TWO-BOT-**tom plow. E. Garland, Forrest, Man. 32-4

**DRIVE BELTS REPAIRED AND SPLICED**, Curtis Tire Service, 400 Portage, Winnipeg. 29-3

**PAGE HAND MILKER, GOOD CONDITION**, \$75, f.o.b. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 29-5



## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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**FLORIDA LAND ON EASY TERMS—GOOD** fertile soil, near cities and towns, fine roads, excellent shipping, schools and churches. Write for booklet and statements. Carl Haselton, Hotel Junipior, Bradenton, Florida. 30-9

**SOUTH AMERICAN LAND, BEST ON EARTH.** for \$1.00 per acre. Time payments. Price will be \$2.50 per acre after September 1. Particulars free. Time is money. Write today. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Ore. 31-5

**SELLING—HALF-SECTION, ALL FENCED,** house and stables, good water, 100 acres broke, balance mostly prairie, free range, hay and wood, \$25 acre, \$500 cash, balance, 15 years. Good crop every year. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 31-2

**SELLING—320-ACRE FARM, CLOSE TO RAIL-** road station, 225 broken, balance pasture; good water, fair buildings. \$7,000, easy terms, if taken at once. Box 100, Ogilvie, Man.

**SELLING—20-ACRE FARM, SOUTHERN** Oregon, \$1,000. Take 22-inch or smaller threshing machine, complete, including all belts. H. C. Ambuhl, Millicent, Alta.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 1f

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS—** Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 29-9

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-5

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#### HENS, BROILERS and EGGS

Live Hens, 5½ lbs. and over, No. 1.....17-18c  
FRESH EGGS (strictly fresh) per doz.....21c  
Turkeys and Ducks.....Highest Market Price  
Broilers.....Highest Market Price  
Live Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.....14-15c  
Prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed to next issue. Crates shipped on request. Prompt returns.  
ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins St., Winnipeg

#### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We would advise that you ship your old hens now. It is firmly believed that the market will be very low in the Fall on this class of goods, so why take chances on keeping your goods till later when you can get better prices now. We are at present paying as follows:  
Fat Old Hens, over 6 lbs.....19c  
Fat Old Hens, over 5 lbs.....17c  
Fat Old Hens, over 4 lbs.....15c  
Fat Old Hens, under 4 lbs.....13c  
Broilers, up to.....25c  
Turkeys.....16c  
Young Ducklings.....Highest Market Price  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. We ship crates on request.  
CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.  
83 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

#### NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.  
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**The Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED**  
797 NOTRE DAME, WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 3, 1923.  
**WHEAT**—Markets have been in a rut for the past few days. Trade has been narrow with apparently little outside interest. Certainly export business has been very slow as far as new crop futures are concerned, and most of the heavy selling of the early part of this week was for the account of one of the leading export houses here. Trade appears to be nervous. Damage reports are of serious nature and from many quarters. Undoubtedly there are many parts of this country and the States that may harvest a crop that comes up to expectations, but there are also many points, in Manitoba especially, which will hardly get ten bushels per acre of rusted wheat. This latter is about the only bull argument to the market. It is thought that perhaps when British buyers get wise to actual conditions some demand may be forthcoming. Just now it is claimed that prices are out of line. Cash wheat has held its own fairly well. July closed at from 12 to 10 cents over the October during the final session, and since that One Northern has been in great demand with offerings very meagre. Stocks are light, and apparently considerable of them still held by the producer. With new crop coming on to the market holders of old wheat would do well to take advantage of this premium position.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Dull, narrow markets, with prices slightly higher than a week ago. Some barley being worked and there is a better demand for the cash article. There is also a good demand for cash oats, but offerings are very light and only odd car lots changing hands.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
July 30 to Aug. 4 inclusive									
	30	31	Aug. 1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct. 96½	95½	96½	95½	95½	95½	94½	111½		
Dec. 92½	92½	94½	93½	93½	92½	92½	107½		
Oats—									
Oct. 39	39	40	39½	40½	39½	39	42½		
Dec. 37½	36½	37½	37½	38½	37½	36½	41		
Barley—									
Oct. 51	50	51½	50½	51½	51½	50½	55½		
Dec. 49½	49½	50½	49½	50	50	..	53½		
Flax—									
Oct. 196½	193½	198½	200	201½	204	197½	201		
Dec. 183	183	184	186	186	186	183½	196		
Rye—									
Oct. 62	60½	64½	63½	63½	62½	64	73½		
Dec. 64½	62½	63½	63½	36	62½	..	..		

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.14½; No. 2 northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.10½; No. 3 northern, 99½c to \$1.05½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.14½; No. 1 hard, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, 99½c to \$1.01½; No. 1 hard, 97½c to 99½c. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 88½c to 90½c; No. 1 durum, 88½c to 91½c; No. 2 amber, 88½c to 91½c; No. 2 durum, 86½c to 89½c; No. 3 amber, 86½c to 89½c; No. 3 durum, 84½c to 87½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 83c to 84c; No. 3 yellow, 81c to 82c; No. 2 mixed, 79c to 80c; No. 3 mixed, 77c to 78c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c to 37½c; No. 3 white, 34½c to 36½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 56c to 58c; medium to good, 52c to 55c; lower grades, 48c to 57c. Rye—No. 2, 59½c to 60½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1.52½ to \$2.55½.

### BRITISH BACON MARKET

All selections of Canadian bacon are reported firm, from 90s to 93s. Sales 96s to 100s. American ranged from 75s to 82s, market firm. Irish quotations nominal, owing to a scarcity of supplies. Danish 103s to 108s. Danish killings were estimated at 54,000 head. A good steady trade is anticipated.

### WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending August 3, 1923:  
Receipts this week: Cattle, 6,719; hogs, 2,694; sheep, 702. Last week: Cattle, 5,923; hogs, 2,767; sheep, 1,008.  
Receipts this week have been heavier than last, and the quality and finish of the offerings is slightly improving. Butcher cattle of the better grades have sold under a more active demand this week and a slight advance in price. However, due to reports of drought from east and south, and the tendency of feeder buyers to lay off the market until conditions improve, there has been a very serious slump in the prices of thin and half finished feeder cattle. These are simply being sacrificed at prices that do not net back any profit whatever to the producer. It is nothing short of folly to be sending forward these thousands of thin and half finished cattle at this season of the year, as they will certainly take on considerable weight between now and fall, and could not possibly sell any cheaper. Best grass butcher steers are bringing from 6c to 6½c, with heavier steers slightly less than this. Plain butcher steers are selling down as low as 3c to 4c per lb. The cow market is a shade weaker, tops bringing from 4c to 4½c, with an odd one higher, and the medium kinds from 2½c to 3½c. Prime butcher heifers are selling from 5½c to 6c; medium kinds from 4½c to 5c, and stock heifers from 2c to 3c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 4½c to 4¾c, with an odd one on the fleshy order higher, and the medium kinds from 3c to 4c. Best stocker steers are bringing from 3½c to 4c, and the medium kinds from 2c to 3c. A great many plain calves are now coming forward and are selling at disappointing prices. Best veal calves are bringing from 6½c to 7c, the medium kinds from 5c to 6c, and common calves from 2½c to 4c.  
The hog market has strengthened this week with thick-smooths quoted at \$8.75 and a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects. Commencing Monday, July 30, 1923, an extra cut was made on all heavy sows of 4c per lb. under thick-smooth price. No. 1 sows are going through under the usual 2c cut.  
The run of sheep and lambs has been heavy, and the market slightly lower. Best lambs weighing over 80 lbs. are bringing from 9c to 9½c, and the lighter lambs from 5c to 7c. Best sheep are bringing from 4c to 5c, and yearlings from 5c to 6c. Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan

### WHEAT PRICES

July 30 to Aug. 4 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
July 30	107½	104½	99½	91½	83½	78½
31	104½	100½	97½	90½	83½	77½
Aug. 1	107½	103½	100½	91½	85½	78½
2	107½	103½	100½	90½	84½	77½
3	107½	102½	100½	90½	84½	77½
4	107½	101½	100	90½	84½	78½
Week Ago	107½	104½	99½	86½	81½	77½
Year Ago	132½	121½	117½	102½	90½	82½

### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market continues firm, dealers are now quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 21c, seconds 15. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 28c to 30c, firsts 24c to 26c, seconds 22c. Two cars of seconds are reported rolling Montreal. Poultry: The market is now showing a little activity with a few broilers and fowl arriving. Dealers are quoting live, delivered, broilers 25c, fowl 11c to 14c, roosters 10c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: In Saskatchewan dealers are quoting delivered, extras 23c, firsts 19c, seconds 13c. Receipts continue very light, quality fair. At some points the local demand is absorbing all eggs arriving. In the North Battleford section, receipts are falling off, and the market is a little firmer. Retail merchants are drawing on storage stocks to complete local demand. Poultry: Some live fowl are arriving, 10c delivered. A movement of broilers is anticipated during the current week.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is firm. Receipts are falling off and quality is reported fair. Dealers are quoting delivered, cases returned, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 13c, and jobbing extras 33c, firsts 27c, seconds 20c. Poultry: The market is easier under light receipts, quotations, live delivered, broilers 18c, fowl 10c.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Receipts on this market are not sufficient to take care of the local demand, and 80 per cent. of the arrivals will grade seconds. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c. Poultry: No business reported.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur July 30 to August 4, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 30	67½	43½	40½	40½	38½	37½	49½	47	43½	43½	223½	219½	183½	62
31	66½	42½	39½	39½	37½	36½	48	45½	42½	42½	203½	199½	178½	60½
Aug. 1	67½	43½	41½	41½	39½	38½	49½	47½	44½	44½	208½	204½	183½	61½
2	66½	43½	41½	41½	39½	38½	49½	48½	45½	45½	215	210	185	61
3	66½	43½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	49½	46½	46½	216½	209½	186½	60½
4	66½	43½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	49½	46½	46½	220	212	189	60½
Week Ago	65½	42½	39½	39½	37½	36½	49½	46½	43½	43½	223	219	183	62
Year Ago	72½	49½	44½	44½	40½	38½	61½	58½	52½	52½	216	212	196	75½

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**Winnipeg Livestock Exchange**

At the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg  
On September 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1923

**\$7,000<sup>00</sup>**

Seven Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes will be awarded to successful exhibitors of pure-bred and grade cattle.

The purpose of the Livestock Exchange and other business institutions associated with it in this public-spirited move, is to provide a practical object lesson in the type, age, condition and weight of animal, which best conforms to the required classifications in the markets offering special inducements to Western Canadian cattle.

Entries may be made through any commission firm at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, up to noon of September 24. Pure-breds or grades may be entered, but all offerings must show the characteristics typical of the breed indicated. No charge for entry, and no expense to exhibitor other than the charge assessed at open markets, such as freight, yardage, feed and commission.

## An Auction Sale

(Conducted by Hon. T. C. Norris) will be held September 28

Watch the news and editorial columns of this paper and write at once for full details of prize distribution, conditions, etc., to

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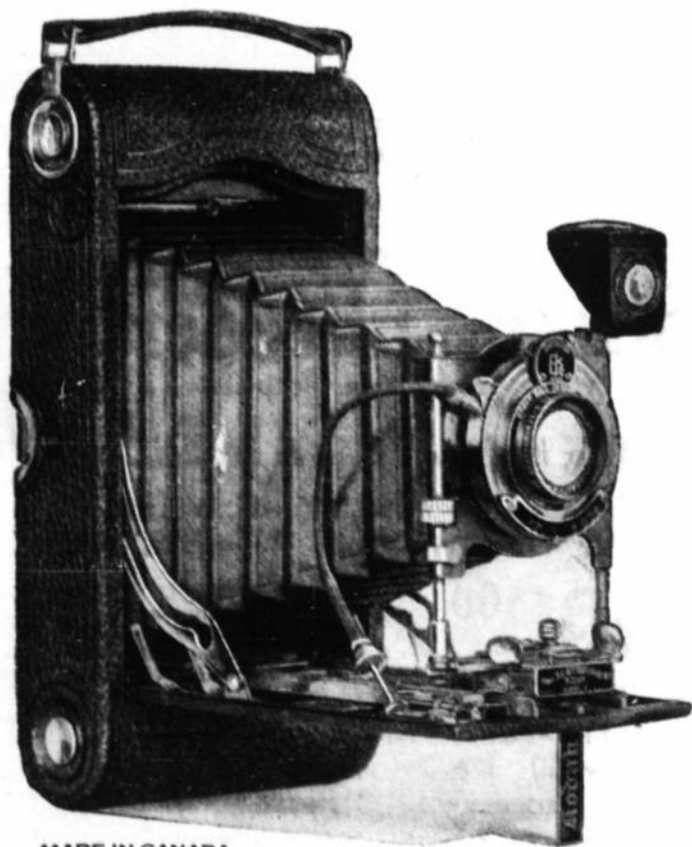


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